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A
DESCRIPTION
Of the COUNTY of
MIDDLESEX;

CONTAINING

A Circumstantial Account of its PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
SEATS of the NOBILITY and GENTRY,
PLACES of RESORT and ENTERTAINMENT,
CURIOSITIES of NATURE and ART,
(Including those of *London* and *Westminster*) &c. &c.

The Whole forming

A COMPLETE GUIDE

To those who may Visit the METROPOLIS,
Or make a Tour through the COUNTY.



Illustrated with COPPER-PLATES.

L O N D O N :

Printed for R. SNAGG, No. 129, Fleet Street.

M DCC LXXV.

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INTRODUCTION.

AMONG the many studies, which engage the human mind, it is universally allowed that there is not any one more instructing and amusing than in beholding the wonders of Nature and Art, which, while it entertains, inspires us with just ideas of the surprising works of Divine Providence. Love for the places of their birth is implanted in the breast of all men, the knowledge of which ought to be the chief object that should attract their attention: But it is observable, that most of our young Nobility and Gentry, seem to be natives of foreign countries and strangers in their own; or to speak more familiarly, they can minutely dwell upon the magnificent structures of France, Spain, and Italy; when they are not able to describe a single county in England, Wales or Scotland. Whether this extravagant peculiarity arises from an innate desire of finding somewhat more remarkable in things at a distance, than at home, we will not here inquire into: Certain it is, that the interest of every Briton ought to be, to gain a knowledge of his own country, before that of any other, more especially as the works of Nature and Art are so abundantly distributed therein. But as some literary assistance is required
for

for this accomplishment, it is to be lamented, that the generality of readers are deprived of it, either by works too voluminous or expensive, or by others too superficial and innaccurate to satisfy an inquisitive mind. Folio volumes indeed of particular counties, may be had, but such elaborate performances do not come within the limits of one, who wishes to have a concise and perfect account within a moderate purchase. To obviate these difficulties, therefore, to such who desire a proper information of their county, this work is undertaken as a medium between each extreme, in which every dry and barren subject will be carefully avoided, and nothing inserted but what is curious, entertaining, and improving: So that the inquisitive traveller may have an opportunity of carrying with him in his pocket a clear and concise account of every thing that is remarkable and worthy of observation in his tour.

A DESCRIP-

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DESCRIPTION
OF THE
COUNTY
OF
MIDDLESEX.

GREAT-BRITAIN IN GENERAL.

GREAT-BRITAIN, which comprehends England, Wales and Scotland, is divided into South and North Britain, distinguished by the names of England and Scotland. Wales, which is included in England, was incorporated with it in 1536, in the reign of Henry the Eighth. Scotland was united with them both by the fifth of Q. Anne, 1707. These three together constitute one of the richest, largest and beautifullest islands in the known world, being six hundred and fifty-eight miles long, three hundred broad, and contains seventy-seven thousand two hundred and forty-four square miles.

The form of England, or South-Britain, is triangular, having Scotland on the north, the German sea on the east, and the English channel on the south, which

6 GREAT-BRITAIN IN GENERAL.

which divides it from Ireland, between two degrees east, and six degrees twenty minutes west longitude; and between fifty and fifty-six degrees north latitude.

Scotland, or North Britain, exclusive of its islands, lies between the first degree thirty minutes and the sixth degree west longitude; between the fifty-fourth degree forty minutes and the fifty-eighth degree thirty minutes north latitude; bounded by the Caledonian sea on the north; by the German sea on the east; by the river Tweed, Cheviot-hills, the river Ersk and Solway Frith, on the South, which divides it from England.

We shall not take up our reader's time with a tedious account of the origin of the people, or the derivation of the names *Anglia*, *Britannia*, &c. as it will not be consistent with our work, but recommend *Bochart* and *Camden* to such who desire a particular information on those subjects.

The air of this Island is very temperate, being neither excessive cold in winter, nor sultry hot in summer. This (as an ancient author justly remarks*) is owing to the warm vapours and moderate breezes that are continually arising from the sea which would never happen from the power of the sun alone; this likewise serves to purify the air, and keep it in a constant agitation, which renders the inhabitants of this country less subject to any remarkable epidemical diseases, so common to other countries: and though there are some in the same latitude which enjoy a purer air and more serene and settled weather, yet take England in general, except some particular spots, no country can boast a more perpetual verdure, nor people in general more healthful, as may be proved from many remarkable instances of longevity.

The face of this island is agreeably diversified with arable land, meadows, woods, rivers, and here and

* Octavius Minutius Felix.

there rising hills, which affords a pleasing variation to the eye of the traveller. Several sorts of grain, root and herbs, are produced here in great abundance, and *were* no secret fraudulent practices used, there would be not only grain sufficient for home consumption, but also for exportation. Timber is in great plenty, and the oak growed in England is nowhere to be equalled. There are many mines of copper, iron, tin and lead: great quantities of the two last are annually exported, which serves to bring the wealth of other nations into England. They have coal-pits, which afford excellent coal. The gardens and orchards have great numbers of fruit-trees, which have been introduced here from foreign countries, this island having scarce any fruit natural to the soil.

There are great herds of cattle in this kingdom, which are of a large size and well fed: it also greatly abounds in flocks of sheep, whose wool is famous throughout the world, and is one of the chief articles of British commerce, making the finest and most serviceable cloth; they breed a great number of horses, not only fit for coaches, carriages, and for war, but likewise for the diversions of racing and hunting. The feathered creation they have not only plenty of, common in other countries, but many other kinds, especially in the northern islands, where they are so numerous, that the inhabitants can neither consume nor vend half of them. Their fowls and eggs afford a considerable trade for food, and their feathers for bedding and other uses; their fat is used by the people, not only in many cases where it is necessary, but likewise for medicine.

Several rivers water this fertile island, the principal of which are the Thames, the Medway, the Seine, and the Trent, which will be separately described in their respective counties they run through. We have accounts of very extensive woods and forests in this island formerly; at present, the New Forest,
Dean,

8 GREAT-BRITAIN IN GENERAL.

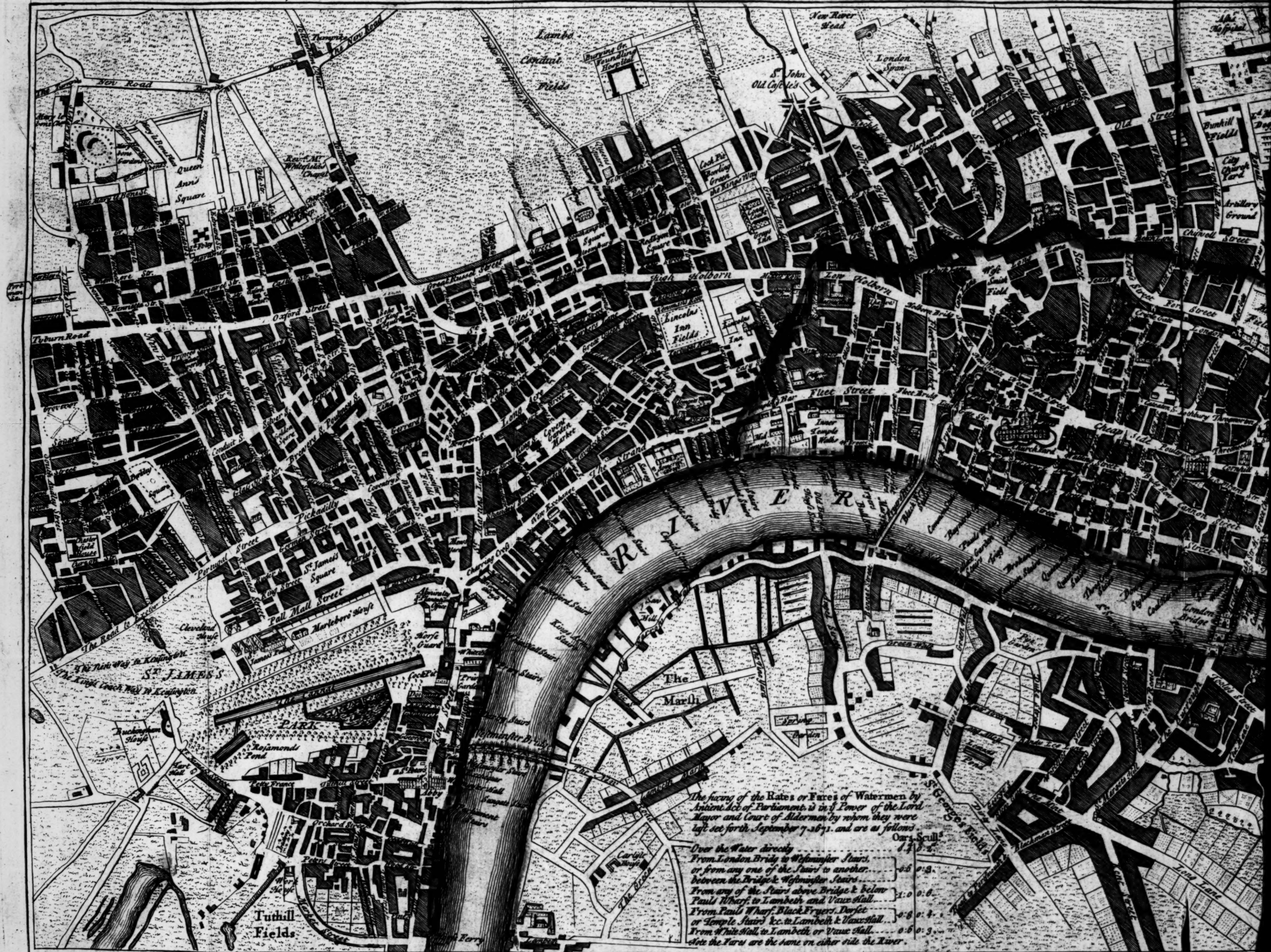
Dean, Sherwood and Windsor, are those of the greatest note that remain.

The fisheries of Great Britain are very considerable and very advantageous, particularly those of the cod, salmon and herrings, which employ a vast number of hands, and are barrelled and exported in great quantities to the continent. Indeed Scotland has a better opportunity of catching and curing the herrings at a less expence than England, and their situation is extremely commodious for exportation, so that the Scotch merchants can sooner convey their fish to foreign parts than the Dutch, who are our greatest rivals in this trade.

In brief, Great-Britain has every advantage to give it the superiority over every other kingdom, being situated so happily, as enables them to extend their commerce almost to all parts of the inhabited world; the prodigious number of inland trading towns, the opportunity they have of manufacturing their own goods, and the useful articles produced by the labour of the industrious, joined to the connection kept up between the capital and the most distant counties, entitles it not only to the denomination of a large, but also of an opulent, populous and flourishing kingdom.

LONDON.

The LONDON GUIDE, or POCKET PLAN of the CITIES of LONDON & WESTMINSTER, & BOROUGH of SOUTH



The facing of the Rates or Fares of Watermen by
 Ancient Act of Parliament is in Power of the Lord
 Mayor and Court of Aldermen by whom they were
 left set forth September 7. 1671. and are as follows

	Over the Water directly	Over the Water by Stairs
From London Bridge to Westminster Stairs	1. 0. 0.	1. 0. 0.
From any one of the Stairs to another	0. 5. 0.	0. 5. 0.
Between the Bridge & Westminster Stairs	1. 0. 0.	1. 0. 0.
From any of the Stairs above Bridge & below	0. 5. 0.	0. 5. 0.
Pauls Wharf, to Lambeth and Vaux Hall	0. 5. 0.	0. 5. 0.
From Pauls Wharf, Black Fryers, Dorset	0. 5. 0.	0. 5. 0.
or Temple Stairs &c. to Lambeth & Vaux Hall	0. 5. 0.	0. 5. 0.
From White Hall, to Lambeth or Vaux Hall	0. 5. 0.	0. 5. 0.

Note the Fares are the same on either side the River.

L O N D O N.

THE metropolis of England, (and we may with propriety say) of the universe, claiming its precedence over every other city, not only for its extent, buildings and situation, but likewise for its trade, wealth and number of inhabitants, is so antient, that its foundation is difficult to be traced.

It is situated about sixty miles from the sea, which distance prevents it from the danger of being surprized by the fleets of foreign enemies, or being annoyed by the moist vapours of the sea. Seated by nature on an easy ascent from the south, by the side of the river Thames, whose winding course gives it the form of a crescent or bent bow, makes its situation commodious to have a communication, either by land or water with the remotest corners of the kingdom; the circumjacent fields abundantly supply it with many materials for building, as clay for bricks, gravel, loam, &c. stone, wood, coals, &c. are brought hither by water carriage, so that there is not a single necessity for the convenience of human life, but London is furnished with in great abundance.

Formerly this city was encompassed by a strong wall, some remains of which are still to be seen, through which were several gates and posterns, viz. the *Postern* by the *Tower*, *Aldgate*, *Bishopsgate*, *Moor-gate*, *Cripplegate*, *Aldersgate*, *Newgate*, *Ludgate* and *Bridgegate*, only one of which (*Newgate*) is at this present time standing, the rest being pulled down, for the beautifying the city, and to render a freer circulation of air through the different streets, for the health and convenience of the inhabitants. Round the above wall for its greater strength and better defence a large and deep ditch was made, which at first was

B

kept

kept carefully cleaned and maintained, but in time being neglected, became narrow and filthy, and in the year 1606, when the city well cleansed their ditches and common sewers, flood-gates were made therein in *Holborn-ditch* and *Fleet-ditch*, since which time they have been either filled up, or arched over and houses built thereon.

Antiently the City of London was watered by several streams, by the *Thames* on the *South*, by the river *Wells* on the *West*, by a water from *Walbrook*, and a fourth water called the *Bourn*, which ran thro' *Langbourn Ward*, watering that part on the *east*; and on the *west* by another great water called *Oldbourn*, which sprung out of the earth where the bars stood, and had its fall into the wells; but the city extending itself, wells were dug, and ducts employed to supply the several neighbourhoods with spring water, such as *Holy-well*, *Clement's-well*, *Clerks* or *Clerken-well*, and many others, besides conduits, pools, &c. but though all these methods were taken to supply London with water, they were still insufficient, therefore *Gilbert Sandford* obtained a grant to convey water from the village of Tyburn, by pipes of lead into the city. And in the year 1582, one *Peter Morrice* erected an engine near London-bridge, by which he raised a great quantity of water and conveyed it into all parts of the city, to the great convenience of the inhabitants: there have been also many other waters brought into the city by ingenious persons, but Sir *Hugh Middleton*, who, at his own cost and expence, brought the New River from Chadwell and Amwell to the north side of London near Islington, deserves our particular notice and remembrance.

As the city of London, chiefly owes it's health and wealth to the river *Thames*, we shall say a few words on that noble stream. This river takes it's rise from the side of a little hill in the plains of *Cotswold* in *Gloucestershire*, above a mile from *Tetbury* in the same

same County, near unto the *Fosse*, (an highway so called of old) where it was named *Ifis* or the *Ouse*, and running towards the east meets with the *Cirne*, from thence continues its meandrous course, receiving several streams by the way, to London. From whence it hastens to meet the sea, joining with several waters in its passage, and last of all falls into the Medway, near the mouth of it; being in length, reckoned by land, one hundred and eighty miles.

There were formerly but twenty-five Wards in the City of London, but the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of London, having purchased the liberties of the Borough of Southwark, in the year 1550, appointed it to be a ward of London, and so made twenty-six wards; the antiquities, curiosities, and public buildings of each of which we shall regularly describe; beginning with

T O W E R - S T R E E T W A R D.

Which is the first ward in the east part of the city, and derives its name from the principal street therein. It extendeth from the said tower in the east, almost to Billingsgate in the west, one half of the tower, the ditch on the west side, and bulwarks adjoining, stand within that part, where the antient wall of the city went from the postern-gate south to the river Thames, before the Tower was built.

The T O W E R,

This antique fabric is rendered venerable for the notice taken of it in history, and is famous for many tragical adventures.

This fortress takes its name from the great white square tower, in the middle thereof, built by *William*
the

the Conqueror, in 1076, as a retreat for himself and followers in case of any insurrection of the Londoners, of whom he was extremely jealous. His son William Rufus, surrounded it with a strong wall and bulwarks on all sides, and fortified it with a deep and broad ditch, and likewise erected a royal mansion on the south side, wherein divers kings and queens have since resided. The buildings within the walls have been gradually increasing for some time, so that the place now appears to be rather a town than a fortrefs.

The *Tower* is situated extremely pleasant and convenient, eastward of the City of London, and near enough to cover it from invasion by water. It is parted from the Thames by a narrow ditch and a convenient wharf, to which it has a communication by a drawbridge, for the readier issuing and receiving naval or military stores. On this wharf there is a long and beautiful platform, on which are planted sixty-one pieces of cannon, elegantly mounted on iron carriages. These are fired off on state or any public rejoicing days. Within the walls, parallel to the wharf is another platform, called the *Ladies Line*, it being much frequented by them in the summer, it is seventy yards in length, and exceeding pleasant, shaded within by a lofty row of trees, and having a delightful prospect without of the shipping on the river Thames, and a continual moving scene of boats passing and repassing thereon. You ascend this line by stone steps, and you may walk thereon nearly round the walls of the tower without interruption. In your course are three batteries, the first called the *Devil's Battery*, where is a platform of seven pieces of cannon, though on the battery itself are only five; the next is called the *Stone Battery*, defended by eight pieces of cannon, and the last is named the *Wooden Battery*, mounted with six pieces; all these are nine pounders.

The

The principal entrance into this fortress is by a gate to the west, of a sufficient height and width to admit coaches and heavy carriages; which must first pass over a strong stone bridge, built across the ditch. There is another entrance for foot passengers over the draw-bridge to the wharf, which is only divided from the main land by two gates at each end, opened every day at a set hour, for a free intercourse between the inhabitants of the Tower, the city and its suburbs. There is also a water-gate commonly called *Traitors-Gate*, through which it has been customary to convey state-prisoners, and seldom opened on any other occasion; but the lords committed to the Tower, on account of the late rebellion, were brought in through the main entrance. Over this gate is a handsome regular building, terminated at each end, with two bastions, or round towers, on which are embrasures for cannon, but there are at present none mounted. In this building are the infirmary, the mill and curious water-works, that supply the Tower with water.

The government of the Tower is committed to a principal officer, called the *Constable of the Tower*, his post being of great importance at all coronations and other state ceremonies, having the crown and the rest of the *regalia* in his custody, the person, therefore, appointed to this office, is commonly a peer of the realm. He hath under him a lieutenant and deputy-lieutenant, commonly called governor, whose offices are likewise of great dignity, a tower-major, gentlemen-porter, gentleman-garter, four quarter-gunners, and forty warders, whose uniform is the same with the king's yeomen of the guard. Upon their heads they wear round flat crowned caps, tied round with bands of party-coloured ribbons: their coats are peculiarly made, but very becoming, with large sleeves and flowing skirts, and are of fine scarlet cloth, laced round the edges and seams with several

veral rows of gold lace, and girt round their waist with a broad laced girdle. Upon their breasts and backs they wear the king's silver badge, representing the thistle and rose, on which are the letters *G. R. i. e.* *King George*, in capitals.

The *White Tower*, is situated almost in the centre, and is a large, square irregular building, having four watch towers, different from each other, one of which is converted into an observatory, for which purpose its situation seems well adapted. The top is covered with flat leads, from whence the eye commands a delightful and extensive prospect, over the city and its environs; there is likewise on the top a cistern, or reservoir, being seven feet deep, nine broad, and about sixty in length, it is supplied with water from the Thames by a curious water engine, for the use of the garrison in time of need.

This building consists of three very lofty stories, under which are spacious and commodious vaults, chiefly used for the keeping of salt-petre. On the first story are two noble rooms, one of which is a small armoury for the *sea service*; in the other are many closets and presses, fitted with warlike tools and other instruments of death. In the second story are two other floors, one chiefly filled with arms, the other with arms and armourers tools. In the upper story are kept matches, sheep-skins, tanned hides, &c. and in a small apartment called *Julius Caesar's Chapel*, are kept the records and other papers relative to the privileges of the place. The models of all new invented instruments of destruction presented to government are also lodged here.

Opposite to this tower, is a church or chapel, dedicated to *St. Peter ad Vincula*, or *St. Peter in Chains*. This structure merits very little description. It was built for the accommodation of the royal family, (who formerly resided in the Tower) and is a plain Gothic structure, void of all ornament. Here are interred

interred the bodies of *Q. Anne Bullen*, *Q. Catherine Howard*, *Edward Seymour*, duke of Somerset, *John Dudley*, duke of Northumberland, and *James* duke of *Monmouth*, who were executed either in the *Tower* or on the *Hill*.

Northward of the *White Tower*, is a noble building called the *Grand Store-house*, and is two hundred and forty-five feet long and sixty broad. This structure was begun by King *James II.* and finished by King *William*. It is built of brick and stone, and on the north side is a stately door-case, adorned with four columns, an entablature, and triangular pediment of the *Dorick* order. Under the pediment are the king's arms enriched with very ornamental trophy work.

In this building we are shewn the small armoury, in which are arms for near eighty thousand men. This is one of the greatest and most admired curiosities of its kind in Europe; the different forms in which the arms are disposed affords the curious and discerning spectator, an opportunity of admiring the ingenious performances of art, in so beautiful and artificial arrangement of a wilderness of arms, all bright and shining, and fit for service at a moment's warning. (To see this you pay *sixpence* if alone, if in company *three-pence*.)

On the ground floor, under the small armoury, is the *Royal Train of Artillery*, where are a great number of brass and iron cannon, together with sponges, ladles, and other implements of war, wherewith the walls are ornamented, and beside trophies of standards, colours, &c. taken from the enemy, it is now adorned with the transparent and well-coloured pictures, brought hither from the fire-works played off at the conclusion of the peace of *Aix la Chapelle*. (The sight of this costs *two-pence* in company, singly *four-pence*.)

To the east of the *White Tower*, is a plain brick building, called the *Horse Armoury*, wherein beside
several

several very curious suits of armour, coats of mail, &c. Many of our most illustrious kings and heroes are represented, equipped in shining armour, and sitting on horseback. (The price of seeing this is *three-pence* in company, and singly *six-pence*.)

Southward of the White Tower, the *Spanish armoury* is situated, wherein the spoils of the *Invincible Armada* are repositied, and are a lasting monument of the signal victory obtained by the English over the whole naval power of Spain, and which adds lustre to the glorious reign of Queen Elizabeth; besides these trophies, (many of which were intended as instruments of torture for the English, if their enemies had succeeded in their enterprize) there are many other curious pieces, viz. King Henry VIII's walking staff*, and a perfect model of Sir Thomas Lombe's admirable machine for making organzine or thrown silk†, which is truly worth the inspection of the curious.

The

* King Henry VIII's walking staff has three match-lock pistols in it, with covering to keep the charges dry. With these pistols, it is said, the king walked round the city sometimes, to see that the constables did their duty: and one night as he was walking near the bridge foot, the constable stopt him to know what he did with such an unlucky weapon at that time of the night: upon which the king struck him, but the constable calling the watchmen to his assistance, his majesty was apprehended and carried to the *Poultry Compter*, where he lay confined till morning, without either fire or candle; when the keeper was informed of the rank of his prisoner, he dispatched a messenger to the constable, who came trembling with fear, expecting nothing less than to be hanged, drawn and quartered; but, instead of that, the king applauded his resolution in honestly doing his duty, and made him a handsome present. At the same time he settled upon *St. Magnus'* parish an annual grant of 23l. and a mark, and made a provision for furnishing thirty chaldron of coals and a large allowance of bread annually, for ever, towards the comfortable relief of his fellow-prisoners and their successors, which the warders say is paid them to this day.

† No words can describe the beautiful structure of this machine; the following is a brief account of it. It contains twenty-six thousand

The *Royal Mint* comprehends almost one third of the Tower, for the accommodation of the officers belonging to the coinage, and in this place the gold, silver and copper coin is struck. The manner of stamping is all that you are permitted the sight of, which is very expeditiously performed*. This office is managed by a warden, a master and workmen, comptroller, and many others, who are a body corporate.

The *Jewel-Office* is a dark strong room, where the crown jewels are kept; these are exhibited by candle-light, through a strong iron grate; there are likewise in this office, many other jewels, and abundance of curious old plate. (Price *one shilling* in company, singly *sixpence*, for the sight of this office.)

thousand five hundred and eighty-six wheels, and ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and forty-six movements, which works ninety-three thousand seven hundred and twenty-six yards of silk thread, every time the water-wheel goes round, which is thrice in one minute; and three hundred and eighteen million, five hundred and four thousand, nine hundred and sixty yards in twenty-four hours: one water-wheel gives motion to the rest of the wheels and movements, of which any one may be stopt separately; one fire engine conveys warm air to every individual part of the machine, and one regulator governs the whole work.

* The stamping is performed by an engine, quickly worked by three or four men. The engine works by a spindle, like that of a printing press; to the point of which the head of the die is fixed with a screw, and in a cup that receives it is placed the reverse; between these the piece of metal, already cut round to the size, and if gold exactly weighed, is placed; and by once pulling down the spindle, with a jerk, is completely stamped. It is amazing to see how dexterously the coiner performs this: for as fast as the men that work the engine turn the spindle, so fast does he supply it with metal, putting in the unstamped piece with his fore-finger and thumb, and twitching out the stamp with his middle-finger; the silver and gold thus stamped, are afterwards milled round the edges, which is privately performed, and never shewn to any body.

The *Lion's Tower* is a part allotted for the keeping of wild beasts, of which there are a great variety and noble collection, all ranged in dens, and regularly fed and diligently attended with as much care as if they were indeed possessed of royal dignity. (These are shewn for *six-pence* each person.)

We cannot quit the description of the Tower, without acquainting our readers, with the following remarkable ceremony used at opening and shutting the principal gate every night and morning. A little before six in the summer, and as soon as it is light in the winter, the yeoman porter goes to the governor's house for the keys, from whence he proceeds to the innermost gate, attended by a serjeant and six men, from the main guard; this gate being opened to let them pass, is again shut, while the yeoman porter and the guard proceed to open the three outermost gates, at each of which the guards rest their fire-locks, as do the spur-guard at the outer-gate, while the keys pass and re-pass. Upon the yeoman's porter returning to the innermost gate, he calls to the warders in waiting, to take in King George's keys: upon which the gate is opened, and the keys lodged in the Warder's hall, till the time of locking, which is generally about ten or eleven at night, and after they are shut, the yeoman and guard proceed to the main guard, who are all under arms, with the officers upon duty at their head. The usual challenge from the main guard to the yeoman porter, is, *Who comes there?* he answers, *the keys*; the challenger says, *Pass keys*; upon which the officer orders the guard to rest their firelocks; the yeoman porter then says, *God save King George*, and *amen* is loudly answered by all the guard. From hence the yeoman porter with his guard, proceeds to the governor's, where the keys are left; after which no person can go out or come in on any pretence whatever, until next morning, without the watch-

watch-word for the night, which is kept so secret that none but the proper officers, and the serjeant upon guard, ever come to the knowledge of it; for it is the same, on the same night, in every fortified place throughout the king's dominions. When the watch word is given by any stranger to the centinel upon the spur guard, he communicates it to the serjeant upon duty there, who passes it on to the next, and so on, till it comes to the governor, or commanding officer, by whom the keys are delivered to the yeoman-porter, who attended as before, admits the stranger, and conducts him to the governor. Having made known his business, he is re-conducted, dismissed, the gates shut, and the keys re-delivered with the same form and ceremony as at first.

The CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Is the next remarkable building in this ward, and is situated on the south-side, almost near the east end of Thames-street.

The Custom-House is a very spacious and commodious building of brick and stone, adorned with an upper and lower order of architecture, the latter is with stone columns, and entablature of the Tuscan order; the former with pilasters, entablature, and pediments of the *Ionic* order. The length of the building is an hundred and eighty-nine feet, the breadth in the middle twenty-seven feet, but much broader at the end.

It is impossible to describe intelligibly by words, the business carried on in the Long-Room in this office every morning: to a stranger, it appears one continual scene of noise and confusion, yet every thing is transacted with the greatest order and regularity; without doors the quays (which are rather too confined) are likewise in a continual bustle,
nearly

nearly choaked up with the goods and merchandize which either have been imported, or are going to be exported, and are a testimony of the vast trade carried on in this city.

The *Trinity-House*, a good handsome large building, is situated in Water-lane, and belongs to an antient corporation of Mariners, founded in the reign of King Henry VIII. for the regulation of sea-men, and security and convenience of ships and mariners on our coasts.

This corporation being possessed of very large revenues, have an opportunity of doing a great deal of good, by applying it to charitable uses. They have built three fair and commodious hospitals; two at Deptford and one at Mile-End. That at Mile-end is a very handsome structure, with a fair chapel appropriated for decayed sea-commanders, masters of vessels, or pilots, and their widows.

The *Viſtualling-Office*, on Tower-hill, has nothing remarkable to attract attention, suffice it to say, that all affairs relative to victualling of the royal navy are transacted here, and there are handsome apartments for some of the commissioners and officers.

There are two halls in this ward belonging to companies, *Baker's-hall*, in *Hart-lane*, and *Cloth-worker's-hall*, in *Mincing-lane*.

The *Church of St. Dunstan in the East*, is the only one here that merits particular notice. This church situated on the west side of St. Dunstan's hill is of great antiquity, was greatly damaged by the conflagration in the year 1666, but has been a considerable gainer thereby, a beautiful new steeple having been added thereto, which is worthy the observation of all those who have a taste for architecture, and can admire the works of that great architect Sir *Christopher Wren*.

BILLINGSGATE WARD,

Begins at the west end of *Tower-street Ward*, in *Thames-street*, about *Smart's-key*, and runs along on both sides that street, to *St. Magnus' Church*, at the foot of *London Bridge*.

The most remarkable place in this ward, and from whence it takes its name, is *Billingsgate*, which is a large water-gate, port or harbour for small vessels, which arrive here with fish, salt, oranges, lemons, and several other commodities. This is the place of resort for *Gravesend* watermen, to land and take in passengers, for that and other eastern towns down the river.

Almost opposite to this *gate* or *dock*, is a small, neat convenient building, lately erected, called the *Coal-market*, where the dealers in this article meet, and most of the coals consumed in and about this city* are bought and sold on this spot. For the prevention of fraudulent practices in the measurement of coals from the vessels, there are a certain number of Coal-meters appointed by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, for the inspection thereof, these places are for life, and bring in a very considerable income. Under these are a number of poor men employed, who are stiled meters, and are or ought to be, freemen of the city.

In this ward is *Pudding-lane*, a narrow and steep descent from *Eastcheap* into *Thames-street*, where the dreadful Fire of London first began, on the 2d of September, 1666, at the House of a Baker, on which the following inscription was set up by authority, but has since been removed.

* It is computed, that the quantity of Coals used in the city and its environs, one year with another, amount to 500,000 chaldrons, every chaldrou containing 36 bushels, and generally weighing 3000 weight.

“ Here

“ Here, by the permission of Heaven, hell broke
 “ loose upon this Protestant City, from the
 “ *malicious hearts of barbarous Papists*, by the
 “ hand of their agent *Hubert*, who confessed,
 “ and on the ruins of this place declared the
 “ fact, for which he was hanged. *viz.* That
 “ here began the dreadful fire, which is de-
 “ scribed, and perpetrated on and by the neigh-
 “ bouring pillar, erected *Anno 1680*, in the
 “ Mayoralty of *Sir Patience Ward, Knight*.

In this lane is seated *Butcher's-ball*, in which are three handsome rooms, finely adorned with fretwork and wainscot, *viz.* an upper and lower hall, and a parlour.

BRIDGE WARD *within.*

This ward derives its name from its connection with *London Bridge*, beginning at the south end next *Southwark*, and stretching northward up *Gracechurch-street*, to the corner of *Lombard-street* and *Gracechurch-street*, including the greatest part of all the alleys and courts on the east side; and on the west side, all the lanes, courts, &c. in *Thames-street* on both sides to *New-key*, part of *Michael's-Lane* and *Crooked-lane*.

The principal places of note in this ward are *London Bridge*, the *Monument*, and *Fishmonger's-ball*.

London-bridge, built across the river *Thames*, from *London* to *Southwark*, consists of nineteen arches, about twenty feet wide each, but the centre one is considerably larger, two arches having been thrown into one. These arches are not all passable, two on the south side, and four on the north, being taken up with the *London-bridge Water Works*. Those on the south side, erected within a few years, to supply the

the Borough with water, are worked in the same manner as those on the north, but are much smaller.

This bridge was originally built of wood, about the year 994, and finished in 1016, it being burnt in the year 1136, it was rebuilt in 1163. The wooden bridge requiring such heavy expence to keep it in repair, the city, therefore, obtained from parliament a tax upon wool, for rebuilding it of stone, which gave birth to the vulgar opinion of its being built on wool-packs. This stone bridge was begun in 1176, and took up thirty-three years before it was compleated. It was founded on piles of timber, drove to the bottom of the river, and had a draw-bridge about the middle of it.

On the east side of this bridge, in the ninth pier, from the north end, was a handsome chapel, formerly dedicated to *St. Thomas*; it had an entrance from the river as well as the street, was beautifully paved with black and white marble; and in the middle of it was a sepulchral monument, the remains whereof were discovered by the inhabitant who dwelt over it.

The rows of houses that were built on each side, gave it rather the appearance of a street than a bridge, and the narrowness of the passage over it occasioned the loss of many lives, from the number of carriages passing and re-passing; the straitness of the arches, likewise joined to the enormous size of the sterlings, was also the occasion of many fatal accidents: to remedy these inconveniences two acts of parliament were passed in 1756, granting aid to repair and improve the bridge; and accordingly the houses with a great part of the bridge were demolished, and the present repairs and improvements completed with the utmost expedition.

Though this bridge cannot vie for beauty and convenience with that of Westminster, yet it has a grand appearance from the water, and affords the passengers

passengers one of the finest prospects in the world, on one side a numerous fleet of merchant ships, equal, perhaps, in value to half a nation; and on the other an extensive view of fine buildings, stretching along the banks of a beautiful river.

The water-works on the north side, is esteemed one of the most ingenious pieces of machinery in the whole world, and is superior to the most famous water engine at *Marli* in *France*.

This wonderful machine raises two thousand and fifty-two gallons of water in a minute, that is forty-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-six hogheads in a day, to the height of one hundred and twenty feet, where it is received in a basin, on the top of a tower, and conveyed to almost every part of the city.

The *Monument*, on the east side of *Fish-street-hill*, was erected to perpetuate the remembrance of the dreadful Fire of London in 1666. This beautiful piece of architecture was begun and finished under the direction of that great genius *Sir Christopher Wren*, it exceeds in height (and may justly be said to vie with) those famous ones of antiquity, of *Trajan* and *Antonius*, at *Rome*.

This column is of the *Doric* order, fluted, and of *Portland stone*. The height from the ground is two hundred and two feet, and fifteen in diameter. There is a balcony within thirty-two feet of the top, where is a blazing urn of gilt brass; within is a large stair-case of black marble, containing three hundred and forty-five steps, ten inches and a half broad, and six inches thick.

The pedestal on which this noble pillar stands, is forty feet high, and twenty-one square. The front of which, on the west side is adorned with very curious emblems in *Alto Relievo*, denoting the destruction and restoration of the city, and finely executed by *Mr. Cibber*.

On

On the north and south side are Latin inscriptions, describing the desolation of the city by that dreadful fire*, and specifying the prudent vigorous measures taken by the king and parliament for restoring it with greater beauty, magnificence, and convenience.

On the east side is also an inscription, signifying the names of the Lord Mayors, from the time it was begun till it was finished.

On the west side is another inscription, expressing, "that the dreadful burning of the city, was began and carried on by the malice and treachery of the Popish faction, to extirpate the Protestant religion, and the old English liberty, and to introduce Popery and slavery." This inscription was razed out, by order of *James II.* but was engraved again after the revolution.

Fishmonger's-Hall, situated in *Thames-street*, is a handsome and capacious building of brick and stone. The front, next the Thames, surpasses every thing of its kind in this city, having a magnificent double flight of stone stairs on the wharf, and commands a most graceful and pleasing prospect.

* It mentions, that on the 2d of September 1666, a dreadful fire broke out about midnight, at the distance of two hundred and two feet (the height of this monument) eastward from this place, that it continued burning near three days, and consumed above thirteen thousand houses, St. Paul's Cathedral, eighty-seven Churches, the Royal-Exchange, Guildhall, and other public edifices: although the citizens sustained great loss, amounting on the most moderate computation, to nine millions sterling, yet what is remarkable, there were but eight persons lost their lives by this terrible conflagration.

ALDGATE WARD.

Takes its name from the East Gate of the city, now pulled down, called *Aldgate*, or antiently *Eald-gate*.

In the antiquities of this Ward, we find the lane at present corruptly called *Billiter-Lane*, was formerly named *Belzeter-Lane*, from the first builder or owner thereof: it originally consisted of poor ordinary houses, where needy and beggarly people used to inhabit: whence arose the proverb, *A bawdy beggar of Belzeter-Lane*, somewhere used by Sir Thomas Moore, in his book against Tyndal.

Duke's Place, now inhabited by Jews, was formerly a priory dedicated to the Holy Trinity; this priory was given by King Henry the VIIIth to Sir Thomas Audley, who built a noble mansion on the ruins thereof. After his death it descended to the Duke of Norfolk, who had married his only daughter, from whose title it received its present name of *Duke's Place*.

The street vulgarly called *Crutched-Friars*, (for its proper name is Hart-street) had its denomination from a house founded there for the Crouched (or Crossed) Friars, in 1298, of which there are at present no remains to be seen, the *Navy-Office* and other buildings being erected on the spot where the priory formerly stood.

The *Navy-Office* is a large modern building, convenient and commodious for the business transacted therein: it has nothing remarkable about it, except the king's-arms, handsomely cut in stone, over the north gate.

There are three companies halls in this ward, *Bricklayers-Hall*, partly hid by houses and shops; *Fletchers-Hall* in *St. Mary Axe street*; and *Ironmongers-Hall* in *Fenchurch street*, a very neat and handsome building,

building, having a stone front, and built in the modern taste.

LANGBOURN-WARD.

Is encompassed on the east by *Aldgate-Ward*, on the north by *Aldgate* and *Lime-Street Wards*, on the south by *Tower-Street*, *Billingsgate*, *Bridge* and *Candlewick Wards*, and on the west by *Walbrook Ward*.

This Ward took its name from a rivulet or long Bourn of water, which antiently broke out near *Magpye-Alley*, and ran westward through *Lombard-Street*, to *St. Mary Woolnorth's Church*, where turning south, and dividing itself into two shares, rills or streams, gave name to *Share-bourne-Lane*, or *South-bourne-Lane*, because it runs south to the River Thames. The water spreading near the spring-head, caused the contiguous street to become swampy, moorish or fenny, especially about the part where the church stood, whence it derives its present name of *Fen-church-street*.

Lombard-Street, in this Ward, is esteemed one of the richest streets in the city of London, being chiefly inhabited by bankers, though formerly noted only for Goldsmiths; this street took its name from the *Longabards*, who, with the merchants and strangers of divers nations, assembled here twice a day, for traffic. We find also in an old book, printed in 1545, that the pope's merchants chaffered here for their commodities, and had good markets for their wafer-cakes, sanctified at Rome, their pardons, indulgencies, and other ingenious articles of papal traffic.

In this street, the *General Post-Office* is situated, and is a large commodious building, with a handsome stone front; here all letters are brought from and conveyed to every part of this kingdom and foreign

foreign countries. It is governed by a Post-Master General, a Secretary, and a number of other inferior officers under their management, and brings in a great revenue to the crown.

In *Fenchurch Street*, the hall belonging to the *Hudsen's-Bay Company* is seated; the front is a handsome brick-building, with pilasters, architraves, &c. there is also a hall belonging to the *Peuterer's Company* in *Lime-street*, which possesses nothing remarkable or curious

LIME-STREET WARD.

Takes its name from *Lime-Street*, a place in antient times where Lime was either made or sold in public market. It is bounded on the east and north by *Aldgate Ward*, on the west by *Bishopsgate Ward*, and on the south by *Langbourn Ward*.

The most remarkable buildings and places worthy of notice in this Ward, are,

The *East-India House*, situate on the south-side of *Leaden-ball Street*, antiently the site of a city mansion, belonging to the Earl of Craven. The present house built by the *East-India Company* in 1726, is a very spacious and handsome building, having a strong and magnificent stone front, with pilasters and entablature of the Dorick order; the rooms for the Directors and offices for the clerks, are large and commodious; there are also convenient warehouses in the back part, besides which the company have many other warehouses in different places; and underneath the *Royal-Exchange*, they have cellars entirely for pepper. Adjoining to this structure, is,

Leadenball-Market, a spot of ground where formerly stood a house and garden belonging to *Sir Hugh Nevil* in 1309. In former times *Leadenball* was esteemed the chief fortress within the city, for
its

its tuition and safeguard, and in 1534 it was proposed to make it a bursc for the assembly of merchants, as they had been accustomed to do in *Lombard-Street*.

The market is indeed one of the greatest in England, or we may justly say in the whole world, having several divisions for the sale of flesh, fish, fowl, herbs, &c. There is likewise a market here for leather, hides, skins, &c. and another in warehouses above stairs for Colchester bays.

BISHOPSGATE-WARD.

Takes its name from the gate, which stood almost in the center thereof. It is bounded on the east by *Aldgate-Ward*, *Portoken-Ward*, and part of the *Tower Liberty*; on the south by *Langbourn-Ward*, on the west by *Broad-Street Ward* and *Moorfields*, and on the north by *Shoreditch*.

This Ward is divided into two parts, distinguished by the names of *Bishopsgate Without* and *Bishopsgate Within*.

Adjoining to *Bishopsgate-Street*, stood a large old building, called *Gresham-College*, it being antiently the seat of *Sir Thomas Gresham, Knt.* well known as the founder of the *Royal-Exchange*. In this college, during the four terms of the year, were read lectures of divinity, astronomy, music, &c. for which each lecturer had 50*l. per annum*, besides a fair lodging in the college: these lectures are now read in a convenient room in the *Royal-Exchange*. On the spot where this college stood, the *Excise-Office* is lately erected, which we shall describe in *Broad-street Ward*, to which it properly appertains.

Not far from this structure is *Bethlehem* or *Bedlam Hospital*, which was originally a priory, and given by King *Henry the VIIth* to the citizens of London, who converted it into an hospital for lunatics. The
bad

bad situation and ruinous condition of the old building, occasioned the Lord Mayor and citizens in 1675, to lay the foundation of the present stately fabric, which has more the appearance of a royal palace than an hospital. Since the first structure, two wings has been added to it, finished in exquisite taste, having each a *Venetian* window in front; these additions are not only ornamental but extremely convenient, as those unfortunate persons who are *incurable* are decently entertained here for their life.

The two statues over the outward iron gate, merits particular observation: one represents a person melancholy mad, the other raving; these were carved by Mr. Cibber, and are so masterly executed, that with great propriety they may be said to be inimitable.

We cannot quit our description of this Ward, without taking notice of the church of *St. Botolph*, which is a strong and elegant piece of architecture, the parts it is composed of, being simple, beautiful and harmonious: the inside is not inferior in beauty to the out, the roof being arched, supported by large Corinthian pillars, and the cieling curiously fretted. Herein is a spacious piece of painting, representing King *Charles II.* at his devotions.

PORTSOKEN-WARD.

Is bounded on the east by the parishes of *Spital-fields*, *Stepney*, and *St. George's in the East*, on the south by *Tower-hill*; on the north by *Bishopsgate Ward*, and on the west by *Aldgate-Ward*.

Portsoken, which signifies a franchise at the gate, was some time a guild, and had its beginning between seven and eight hundred years ago, in the reign of King *Edgar*, when thirteen knights, for their services, requested to have a certain portion of waste-land, on the east part of the city, with the liberty

liberty of a guild for ever. The king granted their request on the following conditions, to wit, that each of them should victoriously accomplish three combats, one above ground, one under ground, and the third in the water; and after this at a certain day in *East-Smithfield*, they should run with spears against all comers, all which was gloriously performed; and the same day the king named it *Knight-en-Guild*, and bounded it accordingly; which was confirmed to them by several charters in that and successive reigns.

We do not find any remarkable buildings or places in this Ward, except two charity schools, one founded by Sir *John Gass*, Alderman, the other by Sir *Samuel Starling*, Knt. and Alderman of the city of London.

BROAD-STREET WARD,

Derives its name from a street therein, that is so called, and was particularly distinguished from the rest of the streets in this city by the name of Broad, there being few before the Fire of London of such a breadth.

It is bounded by *Bishopsgate Ward*, on the east and north; on the west by *Coleman-Street Ward*, and on the south by *Cornhill Ward*.

In this Ward may be seen some remains of the old city wall, which runs on the north side of a long street it gives name to.

There are several buildings worthy of observation in this Ward, the most remarkable of which, are,

The *Bank of England*, situate in *Threadneedle-Street*, a magnificent, grand and commodious edifice, and has received great advantages from the additions and fine openings made since 1760. Its front is of the *Ionic* order, about eighty feet in length, adorned with columns, entablature, &c.

between

between this and the main building is a handsome court-yard. This building is of the Corinthian order, and adorned with pillars, pilasters, entablatures, &c. The hall is seventy-nine feet long, and forty broad, at the upper end of which is erected a curious marble statue of King *William III.* the founder of the Bank, on the pedestal of which is a Latin inscription to his memory.

In *Bartholomew-lane* is another grand entrance into the Bank by a flight of steps; and lower down in this lane, is a commodious entrance for waggons, coaches, &c. which come hither frequently, loaded with gold and silver bullion, which is deposited in large and strong vaults underneath the building.

The BANK of ENGLAND was incorporated in 1693, and is under the direction of a *Governor*, *Deputy-Governor*, and twenty-four *Directors*, chosen annually at a general court. The business is dispatched here with the greatest ease and diligence, and indeed considering the abundance of it, it is admirable, how it is executed with such exactness and expedition.

At the north-east end of *Threadneedle-street*, is situated the *South-Sea House*, a neat substantial building, of brick and stone, round a quadrangle, supported by stone pillars of the Tuscan order, which form a handsome piazza. The offices are admirably well disposed, and the great hall for sales, the dining-room, galleries and chambers, are exceedingly convenient. The walls of this edifice are of an extraordinary thickness, and underneath the building are vaults arched over, to preserve their rich merchandize from fire.

In the same street, near the south-east corner, is *Merchant Taylors Hall*, a spacious building, with a handsome large door-case; the inside of this edifice is adorned with hangings, which contain the history of their patron *St. John Baptist*, and which, though old,

old, are very curious, and valuable. Near to this is *Throgmorton-street*, on the south side of which

Drapers Hall is situate, which is a large and noble building, erected upon the ruins of a magnificent palace, which belonged to *Lord Cromwell*, Earl of *Essex*, and Vicar general to King *Henry VIII*. The inside of this structure is richly ornamented, with a fine wainscot, fretwork, &c. there are likewise besides several pictures of King *William III*. &c. an antient painting of *Henry Fitz-Alwin*, a Draper, and first Lord Mayor of the City of London. To this hall belongs a large and pleasant garden, with convenient walks, much frequented by genteel citizens at convenient hours.

On the ground where *Gresham College* stood, the *Excise Office* has been within these few years erected, and is a very neat and handsome building, having a noble and beautiful front in *Broad-street*, with a lofty arch, leading into a large and spacious square, for the convenience of coaches, &c. The offices within the building, are exceedingly convenient, and laid out with the greatest judgment, for the multiplicity of business transacted here. It is governed by nine commissioners, a secretary, and a number of clerks within doors: besides which there are a great number of collectors, surveyors, officers, &c. distributed over every part of the kingdom, for the security of the revenue.

CORNHILL WARD.

Is bounded on the east by *Bishopsgate-ward*, on the north by *Broad-street-ward*, on the west by *Cheap-ward*, and on the south by *Langbourn-ward*. This ward is but of small extent, and takes its name from the principal street therein, called *Cornhill*, from a *Corn-market* that was held there in antient times.

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The most remarkable building in this ward, is the *Royal Exchange*, one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the most magnificent edifice of its kind in Europe; the original structure was erected in 1566, of brick and stone, by Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Knight, agent to Queen *Elizabeth*, to whom the ground was given, to build a burse for merchants to assemble in; which he did at his own charge, and with great expedition, accomplishing the whole structure in less than two years. In 1570, Queen *Elizabeth* came to dine with Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and after dinner proceeded to the Burse, where she caused it to be proclaimed by herald and trumpet the *Royal Exchange*, and from thence to be called by no other name.

This building was destroyed by the great fire, and from the ashes the present structure arose with greater grandeur and splendor, at the joint expence of the City and Company of Mercers, and cost eighty-thousand pounds. It stands on a plat of ground two hundred and three feet in length, and one hundred and seventy-one feet in breadth. On the outside of this structure, north and south, are two large piazzas formed by ten strong pillars, which support a number of shops, now deserted. The entrance into the Exchange on the south side is very grand and august, and in two niches, on each side, formed by intercolumns, are two beautiful and admirable statues of King *Charles I.* and King *Charles II.* Over the aperture, on the cornice, between the two pediments, are the King's Arms in *relievo*.

This building is one hundred and sixty-six feet high, and from the centre rises a lanthorn and turret, one hundred and seventy-eight feet high, on the top of which is a fane of copper gilt, about eight feet high, in the shape of a grass-hopper, the crest of Sir *Thomas Gresham*; in the turret is a clock
with

with four dials, having twelve bells, which chime at nine, twelve, three, and six, every day; and on the top of the building are fixed conductors to prevent any accident from lightning.

In the middle of the area, upon a marble pedestal, is a well executed statue of King *Charles II.* in a Roman habit, inclosed with iron rails, above the piazzas, within the court, in niches, are the statues of the kings and queens of *England*; these statues were formerly painted and gilt, but when the Exchange was lately repaired and beautified, they were all painted in stone colour.

There are twenty-eight niches under the piazzas, only two of which are filled, that in the north-west by the statue of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and that in the south-west with the statue of Sir *John Bernard*, who was a faithful representative in parliament, and a worthy magistrate of the City of *London*.

For the convenience of business, the area is disposed into several walks, known by the names *Hamburgh-walk*, *East-India-walk*, &c. where merchants, traders, captains of ships, and others, meet daily between twelve at noon and three o'clock.

In the antiquities of this ward we find, in 1282, a conduit was built of stone, in *Cornhill*, as a prison for night-walkers, and other suspicious persons, and being built somewhat like a *tun*, was called the *Tun* upon *Cornhill*; also on the west side thereof was a well of spring-water, curbed round with hard stone. In 1401, the *Tun* was made a Cistern, and water conveyed by pipes of lead from *Tyburn*, and from thenceforth called the *Conduit* of *Cornhill*, the wall being then planked over, a strong prison, made of timber, with a cage and stocks set upon it, on the top of which cage was a pillory, for fraudulent bakers, millers, bawds, scolds, and others.

In the year 1582, when *Peter Morrice* erected the engine to force water from the *Thames* into the eastern

eastern parts of the city, a water standard was erected at the east end of *Cornhill*, that being then supposed the highest ground in the city, where the four streets meet, which had four spouts, that ran plentifully at every tide, four ways, to *Bishopsgate*, *Aldgate*, the *Bridge*, and to *Walbrook*, or *Stocks Market*.

C H E A P W A R D.

Takes its name from the Saxon Word *Chepe*, a market kept in this part in those days, this word still retains its original signification, though the spelling is somewhat varied.

This ward is bounded by *Broad-street* and *Walbrook* Wards, on the east; by *Cordwainers* Ward on the south; by *Queenhithe* and *Cripplegate* Wards on the west; and *Coleman-street*, *Bassishaw* and *Cripplegate* Wards on the north.

The principal structure worthy observation in this ward, is,

Guildhall, an antient Gothic structure, the original building is said to have been erected before 1189, as appears from the arms of *Edward the Confessor*, which are in several parts of the hall; this edifice (according to *Fabian*) was rebuilt in 1411, and after the conflagration in 1666, which greatly damaged it, the present spacious building was erected in 1669.

The entrance into the hall is by a portico, adorned with a stately Gothic frontispiece, enriched with the king's arms, &c. In two niches over the balcony, are the figures of *Moses* and *Aaron*; below which are the arms of the twenty-four companies; and on the sides beneath are the four cardinal virtues. The hall is a very fine room for the taste it was built in, being one hundred and fifty-three feet long, forty-eight broad, and fifty-five high; the
sides

sides of which are ornamented with the portraits of nineteen judges, who determined the differences that arose between landlords and tenants, after the dreadful fire of the City of London, without the expence of lawfuits: to these has been lately added the picture of Lord *Camden*, who so nobly supported and defended the Cause of LIBERTY, and rescued his fellow-subjects from the hands of ruin and oppression. Over a flight of nine or ten steps, leading to the Mayor's Court, is a fine clock and dial, in a curious frame of oak, at the four corners of which are the four cardinal virtues, neatly carved, and on the top the figure of Time, with a cock on each side of him; and a little farther back, on each side of the balcony, are two enormous figures, representing giants, supposed to be an antient Briton and a Saxon. The small inclosures on each side the iron rails that support the balcony, are for clerks to write in, and under the steps are two places of imprisonment for obstinate and disorderly apprentices, denominated *Little Ease*, as the prisoner is obliged to sit on the floor during his whole confinement.

At the east end are the portraitures of William III. and Queen Mary, Queen Anne, George I. George II. Queen Caroline, and their present Majesties.

At the west end is a monument erected (in 1772) to WILLIAM BECKFORD, Esq. twice Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, in commemoration of the spirited reply he made to his Majesty's answer to the humble Address, Remonstrance and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*. It is a well-finished statue of fine white marble, with proper emblems of the City, its Trade and Navigation on each side, and under the cornice that supports the figure, is the reply wrote upon a black marble table in letters of gold.

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In

In this ward, on the north side of the *Poultry*, at the farthest end of *Grocers-alley*, is situated *Grocers-hall*, which is stately, ornamental, and so capacious, that for many years it served for the uses of the Bank of *England*, till the present edifice in *Tbreadneedle-street* was erected.

Near to this alley is the *Poultry Compter*, one of city prisons, for the confinement of persons for debt, &c. it is of great antiquity, and under the government of one of the sheriffs, who have several officers under them, that are obliged to give able security for the faithful execution of their offices.

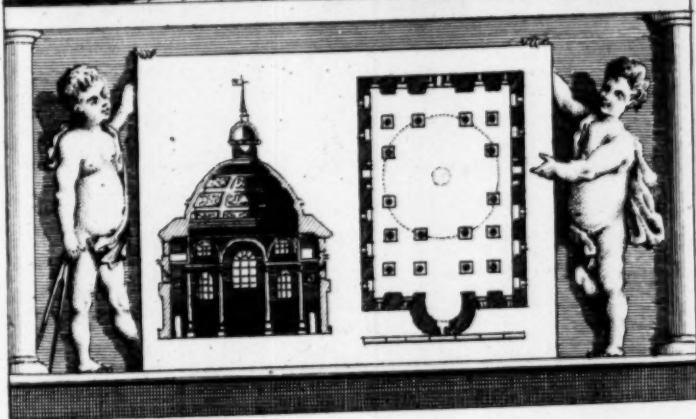
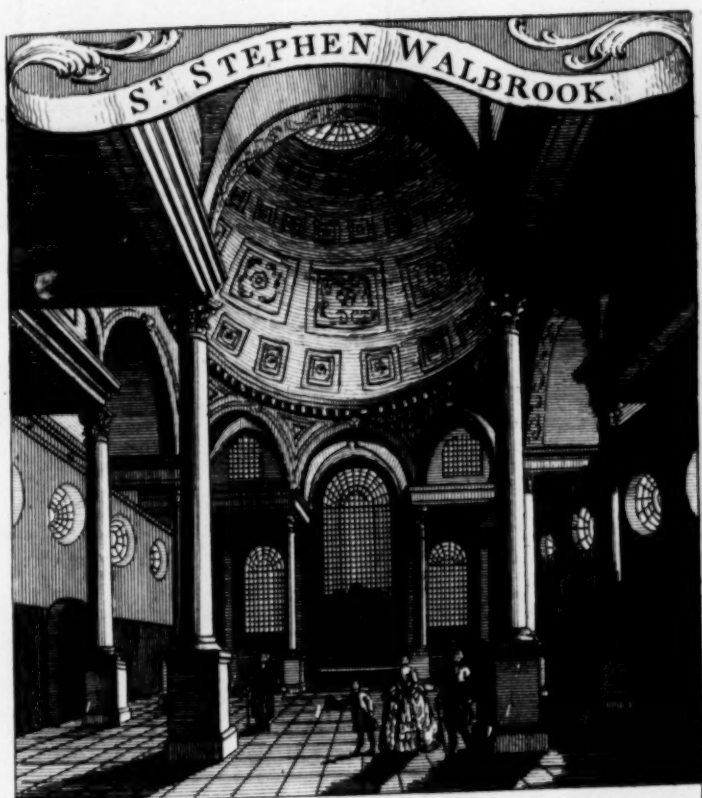
W A L B R O O K W A R D.

Is bounded on the east by *Langbourn-ward*, on the south by *Dowgate-ward*, on the west by *Cordwainers-ward*, and on the north by *Cheap-ward*.

The principal curiosities in this ward are, the church of *St. Stephen, Walbrook*, the *Mansion house*, and a stone called *London Stone*.

The Church of *St. Stephen, Walbrook*, situate on the north-east angle of *Walbrook*, is a magnificent structure, which is an ornament to the City of *London*, and justly claims the admiration of foreigners. It was designed and built under the direction of that great genius, *Sir Christopher Wren*. The outside is plain and void of ornament, the steeple rising a considerable height, surrounded on the top with a ballustrade; within which rises a very light and elegant tower, in two stages, the first adorned with Corinthian, and the second with Composite columns; the roof is covered with a dome, from which rises a spire.

The inside of this edifice possesses such beauties as cannot intelligibly be described by words, being a great curiosity to those who have a taste for architecture.



chitecture. The dome is spacious, lofty, and noble, divided into small compartments, decorated with great elegance, and crowned with a lantern; the roof is likewise divided in the same manner, supported by very noble columns, raised on their pedestals; on the sides, under the lower roof, are only circular windows, but those which enlighten the upper roof, are small arched ones; and on the east end are three very noble arched windows.

Foreigners are lavish in the praise of this structure, and truly blame our judgment for not sufficiently admiring the beauties and graces of a building, which for taste and proportion vies (if not surpasses) any of the modern edifices Italy can boast of.

A little higher up is situate the *Mansion-House*, the residence of the Lord-Mayor of London: it is a noble structure, substantially built of Portland-stone in 1753, but so confined by surrounding houses, that it cannot be viewed to advantage.

In the front of this building is a portico, of six fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, having a flight of steps on each side, leading up to it from the ground; the stairs are inclosed by a stone balustrade, and on a large angular pediment, which is supported by the columns, is a very noble piece of carving in *bas relief*, representing the wealth and grandeur of the city of London; the apartments within the building are extremely noble, and the *Egyptian Hall*, which is designed for public entertainment, is very lofty, and runs the length of the whole front.

On the south side of *Canon-Street*, close under the south wall of *St. Swithin's Church*, is placed *London-Stone*, which is only curious for its antiquity. Its origin is uncertain; but as the Romans measured their miles from all great towns and places, from stones pitched in some particular spot, it is concluded that this was placed as the center of the city for that purpose, before it was burnt down by

Eadicea;

Boadicea ; there are many other various conjectures of its antiquity, but the above seems to be the most probable account to be met with.

DOWGATE-WARD.

The etymology of this Ward, has given rise to various opinions, some deriving it from *Dour-gate*, which signifies Water-gate, and stood in the wall next the Thames, at the bottom of the hill ; others take its derivation from its situation, being of a great descent, and the gate at the bottom of the hill ; this is the prevalent opinion of the modern writers, who call it *Down-Gate*, from whence by common use, it is called *Dowgate-Ward*.

This Ward is bounded on the east by *Candlewick* and *Bridge-wards*, on the north by *Walbrook-ward*, on the west by *Vintry-ward*, and on the south by the river *Thames*.

In the antiquities of this Ward we find the *Steel-Yard* (or *Steel-House*, as some call it) was originally a hall of the *Almain*, *Anseatic*, or *German* Merchants, where they used to store their grain and other profitable goods and merchandizes. *Henry* the III^d, in 1259, at the request of his brother *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*, King of *Almain*, granted and confirmed several liberties and privileges to these merchants. This place now is used for landing and keeping of iron.

There is not any thing very curious or remarkable in this Ward, the following halls belonging to companies are the principal, viz. *Tallow-Chandlers Hall*, in *Dowgate-Street*, a large handsome building with piazza's, adorned with columns and arches of the *Tuscan* order ; a little lower is

Skinners-Hall, a richly finished brick-building. *Innholders-Hall* in *Elbow-lane*. *Waterman's-Hall* in *Thames-street*. *Plumbers-Hall*, in *Chequer-Yard*,
are

are neat and convenient structures; and *Joyners-Hall*, in *Greenwich-lane*, is remarkable for a curious and magnificent screen at the entrance of it, having demi-savages and other enrichments, well-carved, in right wainscot, and the great parlour wainscoted with cedar.

In Suffolk-Lane stands Merchant-Taylors School, founded in 1561, by the Worshipful Company of Merchant-Taylors; in this school, which is of great fame and reputation, near three hundred boys have their education, whereof an hundred are taught gratis: fifty at two shillings and six-pence *per quarter*, and an hundred at five shillings *per quarter*; thirty-seven vacant fellowships of St. John's College, Oxford are supplied from this school; there is a probation and election of scholars to fill up the vacancies of those fellowships on the eleventh of June every year.

VINTRY-WARD.

Derives its name from a part thereof, called the *Vintrie*, where the Vintners or Wine-Merchants formerly dwelt, and landed their wine, and were obliged to sell them in forty days, till the twenty-eighth of Edward I. who granted them longer time, together with certain other privileges.

This is a small Ward, the bounds of which are on the east by Dowgate-Ward, on the south by the Thames, on the west by Queenhithe-Ward, and on the north by Cordwainers Ward.

We find no very remarkable structures in this Ward: in it are four parish churches and four halls, belonging to several companies, of which Vintners Hall claims the preference.

It is a handsome large building, situate in Thames street, on the spot where once stood the house of John Stody, who gave it to the Company. It was then called the Manor of Vintry. The present structure

encloses a square-court with a handsome pair of large gates that fronts the street, hung upon columns wreathed with grapes and leaves, having on each pillar, a Bacchus sitting upon three tuns; behind the hall is a garden, with a passage to the Thames.

Cutlers-Hall, in Cloak-Lane, is a neat handsome building, and has been lately rebuilt; Plumbers and Fruiterers Hall have nothing peculiar in them to stop our attention.

QUEENHITHE-WARD,

Receives its name from the Hithe, or harbour for large boats, barges, and even for ships, which formerly anchored at that place, as they do now at Billingsgate, the lock on London Bridge having been drawn up for their passage through, Queenhithe being then the principal key, wharf or strand for lading and unlading in the heart of the city. The original name of this harbour was *Edred's-Hithe*, from the name of the person to whom it antiently belonged.

It is bounded on the east by Vintry Ward, on the north by Bread-Street and Cordwainers Wards, on the south by the Thames, and on the west by Baynards-Castle Ward.

The most remarkable buildings in this ward, are *Painter-Stainers-hall*, situate in *Little Trinity-lane*. This structure is adorned with a handsome screen, arches, pillars, and pilasters of the Corinthian order, painted in imitation of porphyry, with gilt capitals. The pannels of the wainscot and cielings are ornamented with great variety of history and other paintings, exquisitely performed.

Blacksmiths-hall, situate on *Lambert-hill*, is a neat handsome building.

The *Lutheran Church*, built on the site of the little parish church of the *Holy Trinity* in *Little Trinity-*

Trinity-lane. It is supported chiefly by *Hamburg* Merchants, and known commonly by the name of the *Swede's Church*,

CORDWAINERS-STREET-WARD.

Takes its name from the occupation of the principal inhabitants, who were Cordwainers, or Shoemakers, Curriers, and other workers of Leather.

It is bounded on the east by Wallbrook-ward; on the north by Cheapside-ward; on the south by Vintry-ward; and on the west by Breadstreet-ward.

The principal structure that is worthy of observation, in this ward is the church of

St. Mary le Bow, commonly called *Bow church*, which was rebuilt after the general destruction in 1666. In digging for the foundation, a Roman temple with windows and walls were found under the level of the street, and at a small distance, a Roman causeway of rough stone, close and well rammed with Roman bricks and rubbish, was discovered; on which the present church is erected.

The inside of this structure is handsome and ornamental, enriched with fine carved work; but the steeple on the outside, whether viewed separate or in prospect with the rest of the buildings, may truly be accounted a great decoration to this metropolis. This admirable piece of architecture, designed by Sir *Christopher Wren*, was begun in 1671, and finished in 1680, by Messrs. *Thompson* and *Cartwright*, Masons. As it cannot be examined nor reduced to any settled laws of beauty, it may therefore with propriety be termed a delightful absurdity. It consists of a tower and a spire, built of Portland stone, containing all the five orders, built in regular progression, as they are generally expressed. On the top of the spire is a dragon of polished brass,
about

about ten feet long, with wings somewhat expanded, and proportionably bulky; yet so nicely fixed, as to turn with the least wind, and serving as a weather-cock.

This steeple, spiring to the height of two hundred and twenty-five feet, is the highest of any parish church in the city, and for its curious symmetry, and excellent architecture, is equal and probably superior to any other in the whole world.

C R I P P L E G A T E W A R D.

Takes its name from the north-west gate, which stood in this ward, and was pulled down, when the improvements were made in the city.

It was bounded on the east by Little Moorfields, part of Coleman-street-ward, Bassishaw-ward, and Cheap-ward; on the north by the parish of St. Luke's Old-street; on the west by Aldersgate-ward; and on the south by the ward of Cheap.

There are the following halls belonging to companies in this ward, *viz.*

Barber's Hall, in Monkwell-street, a magnificent building, consisting of a spacious hall, a courtroom, theatre, library, and other commodious offices. As this company was formerly incorporated with the Surgeons, by King *Henry VIII.* they are in possession of several anatomical curiosities, and paintings, but the Surgeons have since erected themselves into a distinct body, by act of parliament, and having forsaken that fine piece of architecture constructed by *Inigo Jones*, have built a new theatre for their own use in the Old Bailey.

Wax Chandlers-hall, in Maiden-lane, *Haberdashers-hall*, in Staining-lane; *Plasterers and Brewers hall*, in Addle-street, *Curriers hall*, in Curriers-court; *Bowyers-hall*, in Hart-street; and *Loriners-hall*,

ball, near London-wall, are handsome buildings, well adapted for their different purposes, but possess nothing very curious or worthy observation.

In the antiquities of this ward we find upon record, that the first Guildhall of London, was in Aldermanbury. This street, in all probability took its name from the Court of Aldermen kept in this hall; as Bury signifies a Court.

Near the east end of Cripplegate church was a water conduit, brought in pipes of lead from Highberry, by *John Middleton*, and in Whitecross-street stood a white cross, near which was an arch of stone, under which ran a course of water, down to the moor, called now Moorfields.

COLEMAN-STREET-WARD,

Derives its name from the principal street therein, built by one *Coleman*; or probably from the many dealers of coals which antiently inhabited therein.

It is bounded on the east by Bishopsgate Ward, Broad-Street Ward and Cheap Ward, on the north by Cripplegate-Ward, Upper Moorfields and Bishopsgate Ward, on the south by Cheap Ward, and on the west by Basinghall-Street Ward.

This Ward has nothing remarkable to attract our curiosity; in Coleman-street is the hall of the Armourers and Braziers Company, a handsome brick building; and at the upper end of Founders-Court is Founders Hall, which is now made use of as a Scotch Kirk Meeting.

BASINGHALL, or BASSISHAW-WARD.

This Ward is small, and consists only of one street, called Basinghall-Street, from which it takes its name.

Black-

Blackwell-Hall, situate in this street, was known antiently by the name of Basing's-Hall, a building of great antiquity, belonging to the antient and renowned family of *Basings*, and was therefore called Basing's Haugh, or Hall. This building is at present the greatest storehouse in the kingdom for woollen cloth and stuffs.

Near this building the Coopers have their common Hall, which is well built of brick, and handsomely decorated within, with paintings and other ornaments.

On the east side is Masons-Hall, in Masons-Alley, and not far from this is a Hall belonging to the Weavers Company, who are of great antiquity, as appears by a charter granted them by *Henry II.* and at the north end of the street is Girdlers-Hall, well-wainscoted within, and adorned with a beautiful screen of the Composite order.

A L D E R S G A T E W A R D.

Takes its name from the north gate of the city, which formerly stood in this ward.

The principal buildings in this ward, are

Goldsmiths-hall, in Foster-lane, a stately and magnificent structure of brick and stone, consisting of several handsome apartments, and a spacious hall, well finished with wainscot, &c.

Cooks-hall, in Aldergate-street, an ancient building that escaped the fire of London; and *Coach-makers-hall*, formerly called *Scriveners-hall*, in Noble-street.

In Aldersgate-street, is the *London-hospital* for Lying-in women, a noble and charitable institution, which does honour to this nation.

This ward was formerly graced with many antient and stately palaces, belonging to several of the nobility,

nobility, most of which are at present destroyed, and the noble inhabitants deserted.

In our description of this ward we shall include *St. Martin's le Grand*, which is a privileged place, and though in the heart of the city, is notwithstanding in the Liberty of Westminster, and is governed and votes for Parliament-men accordingly; and foreigners and non-freemen may here follow their different trades and professions, without fine or molestation.

This Liberty appears from antient records to have been an Ecclesiastical foundation, and takes its name originally from a collegiate-church, founded in 1056, dedicated to *St. Martin* receiving the addition of *le grand* from the great and extraordinary privileges of Sanctuary, &c. granted by divers monarchs thereto; this place therefore formerly was a safe harbour for the most abandoned and profligate of mankind; where ruffians, thieves, murderers and others, took shelter from the hands of justice. And so tenacious was the Abbot of Westminster, (to whom it belonged) of the privileges; that he exhibited a Bill against the Sheriffs, for arresting and drawing with violence, a privileged person out of the sanctuary of *St. Martin's*, for which the Sheriffs had a very heavy fine imposed upon them.

CASTLEBAYNARD WARD.

Takes its derivation from an antient castle, built by one *Baynard*, a nobleman, who came from Normandy with William the Conqueror. This castle was situate near the Thames, but has been long since pulled down, and made into wharfs and yards for timber, coals, &c.

This ward is bounded on the east by *Queenhithe* and *Breadstreet* wards; on the south by the River Thames;

Thames; and on the west and north by the ward of Farringdon Within.

The most remarkable things in this ward at present, are

The *Herald's Office*, situate between Peter's-hill and Bennet's-hill, which is an uniform quadrangular structure, and esteemed one of the best designed and handsomest brick buildings in London: and the hollow arch of the gate-way is esteemed a curiosity.

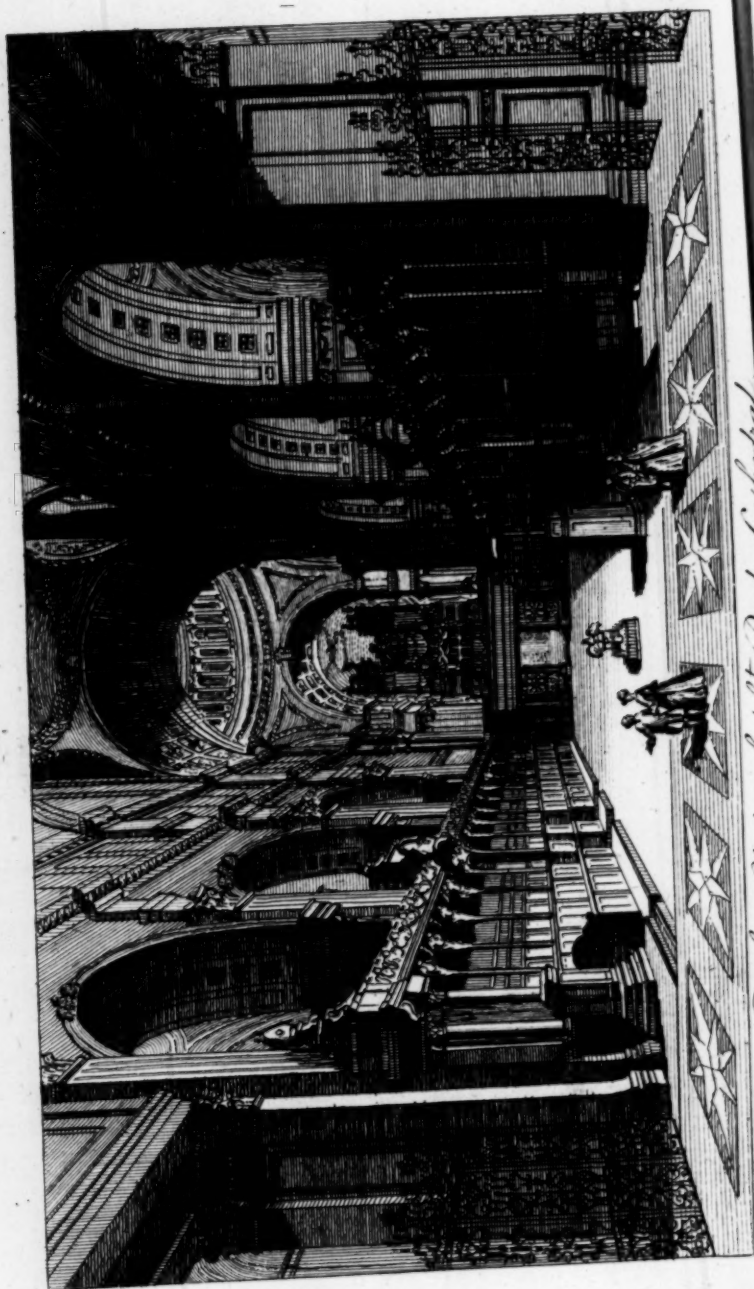
This office has a corporation, which consists of thirteen members, namely, three kings of arms, six heralds of arms, and four pursuivants at arms; all nominated by the earl marshall, and hold their places by patent during their good behaviour. Their duty is to dispose and preserve the arms, pedigrees and descents of families, and all other matters relative to the science of heraldry; they are likewise employed in marshalling and ordering Coronations, Installations, Royal marriages, &c. &c. Near this building is,

Doctors Commons, where is held the spiritual Courts of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London, for civil and ecclesiastical causes, which are tried here, in courts provided for that purpose, where proper matters are treated of: as ordination, celebration of divine service, tythes, oblations, blasphemy, adultery, simony, incest, matrimony, divorces, bastardy and the like.

In the antiquities of this ward, we read of an arched, or vaulted structure, full of intricate ways and windings, and which went by the name of *Camera Diane*, i. e. *Diana's Chamber*, this building stood upon Paul's Wharf, and is supposed to have been one of those secret places where Henry II. kept his fair *Rosamond*, especially as there remained for a long time, a passage under ground from this house to Castle Baynard.

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The Choir of St. Paul's Cathedral

FARRINGTON WARD WITHIN.

The name of this ward and *Farringdon* Without, is derived from *Nicholas Farendon*, a Goldsmith, who was possessor of them both; these two wards, in antient times, had only one Alderman, and that not by election, but by inheritance and purchase, as appears by an antient deed from *John Le Feure*, granting the said Aldermanry and its appurtenances to *Nicholas Farendon*.

This ward is bounded on the east by Cheap-ward and Castlebaynard-ward; on the north by Aldersgate-ward, Cripplegate-ward, and the Liberty of St. Martin's-le-Grand; on the west by Farringdon Without, and on the south by Castle-Baynard-ward.

As this ward is very extensive, we meet with great variety of buildings and places worthy of our attention, the cathedral church of St. Paul's; the parish church of St. Vedast in Foster-lane, and Christ-church in Newgate-street, deserves our particular description: we shall therefore begin with,

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Which is one of the most superb and magnificent modern edifices in Europe, and though some superficial critics may enviously discover faults, yet judicious architects gives it its due praise, esteeming it equal if not superior to any fabric the world can boast of.

The old cathedral was originally founded in 610, by king Ethelbert, on or near the spot, where in the time of the Romans, a temple stood dedicated to Diana: this old building appears to have been but small, as it was burnt down in 961, and rebuilt in one year; it often likewise felt the terrible

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effects

The Choir of St. Paul's Cathedral

effects of lightning, being built of timber; and having in 1666 been a great sufferer by the conflagration of the city, a new cathedral was proposed to be raised, for which purpose Sir Christopher Wren delivered in the plan of the present stupendous structure, and on June 21, 1675, the first stone was laid by that great architect who lived to the completion of this work, as did the mason, Mr. Strong, this church being near forty years a building, and the whole expence amounted to seven hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty two pounds, two shillings and three-pence, according to a moderate computation.

This cathedral is built in the form of a cross, and its dimensions are as follows: in length, five hundred feet: in breadth, from the porticos, two hundred and forty-nine feet; the circumference, two thousand two hundred and ninety-two feet: its height within, one hundred feet; from thence to the upper gallery, two hundred and sixty-six feet; from the dome to the top of the cross, sixty-four feet; from the level of the ground to the top four hundred and forty feet. The length of the cross is ten feet; the diameter of the dome is one hundred and eight feet; of the ball, six feet; circumference, eighteen feet; capacity, ninety bushels; and the convex area, one hundred and thirteen feet: the vast height of this building, renders it easy to be discerned at sea eastward, and at Windsor westward, at the distance of twenty miles.

There are many things worthy the particular observation of the spectator in this structure, the principal of which, are the two spires at the west front, and the portico with a noble flight of black marble steps leading up to it; the east merits its due applause; and the north and south * fronts are beautiful

* On the pediment, over the south portico, is a phoenix rising out of the flames, with the word *Reurgam* underneath it.

tiful and noble pieces of architecture; the dome that rises in the centre of the whole, is a most stupendous fabrick, that strikes the eye with an august and astonishing pleasure. The figures of the apostles and evangelists, in stone, on the west, north and south fronts, are well executed. The pediments of the west front, is a lively representation of St. Paul's Conversion in bas relief. The west marble door-case and the scripture stories finely carved round about it; the neatness of the iron doors, especially those opening into the choir under the organ; and the iron-work round the inside of the dome, &c. the beautiful carving in wood, or enrichment as cherubims, fruit-leaves, &c. especially in the choir and about the organ-case; the fine painting, on the inside of the cupola, by that eminent artist, Sir James Thornhill; and the gilding about the altar of lapis lazuli pilasters, glory, &c. and the marble foot-piece within the rails; the neatness of the consistory, and chapel for morning prayer, the vestry and the rich gold plate; the pavement of the whole church with marble; the spaciousness and solidity of the vaults below, with the old and new monuments therein; the vast quantity of strong cast iron palisading round the whole church-yard; the marble statue, in the middle of the area before the grand entrance on the west front, erected in honour of Queen Anne, and the figures of Britannia, France, Ireland and America, which surround the pedestal. All these beauties are in public view, but the following curiosities strangers pay for the sight of.

This device is said to have been occasioned by the following circumstance: "Sir Christopher having fixed upon the spot for the center of the great dome, a labourer was ordered to bring him a flat stone from among the rubbish, to leave as a mark of direction for the masons; the first the fellow came at happened to be a grave stone, with only this word of the inscription remaining, *Resurgam*, which was remarked by the architect as a favourable omen; it meaning, *I shall rise again.*"

The

The Golden Gallery, on the top of the cupola, from whence on a clear day, you have a delightful and extensive prospect, the number of buildings in the city of London, the beautiful winding of the river, with the number of boats and vessels thereon, the quantity of ships, that look like a forest, and the country round about, affords such a pleasing variety as cannot be expressed by words.

The Whispering Gallery, from which you have an advantageous view of the paintings in the cupola, and the beautiful pavement of the church; the least whisper is heard here distinct, at the most distant place, which is one hundred and forty-three feet, by leaning your head against one side of the wall, while another person speaks against it on the other.

The Library. Here is a fine painting of Dr. Henry Compton, Bishop of London, under whom the cathedral was built. The flooring is a great curiosity, being most curiously inlaid without nail or peg.

The Models of the Cathedral. One of which is Sir Christopher's first and favourite design, but was not approved of by the bishops, as not being sufficiently cathedral, the other the plan of the present building, which plainly evinces the great genius and abilities of Sir Christopher Wren.

The Great Bell, on which is the hammer that strikes the hour, the weight of the bell is four ton four hundred and four pounds, the sound of which has been heard at Windsor.

The Geometry Stairs, so artfully contrived, that they seem to hang together without any visible support. Steps of this sort are now common, and therefore at present no very great curiosity. (The price of seeing all these six places, is *one shilling* each person; separately *two-pence*.)

Before we close our account of this noble building, it may not be disagreeable to some of our readers, to be acquainted with the means that were used to raise
a fund

a fund sufficient to defray the expence of this great undertaking; for which purpose the Chamber of London was made an office for the receipt of contributions; into which, in ten years only, was paid the sum of one hundred and twenty-six thousand pounds; King Charles II. generously giving one thousand pounds a year out of his privy purse, besides a new duty on coals, which produced five thousand pounds a year, over and above all other grants in its favour; so that the legacies, subscriptions, &c. continually coming, amounted to more money than the purposes required.

St. Vedast alias Foster, though not such a magnificent pile of building as that we have just left, yet the beautiful pyramid of this church, joined to the just and well-proportioned simplicity of all its parts, renders it a neat and beautiful building, where nothing is superfluous, nor wanting.

Christ's Church, which was formerly a very stately and magnificent building, erected by Margaret, consort to Edward the First, was began in 1306, and took up twenty-one years in building, at a very great expence. This building was consumed in the general conflagration 1666, and though the choir thereof has been only re-edified, it is nevertheless the largest parish church within the city.

Besides these three remarkable churches, there are several other public buildings, as companies halls, public schools, &c.

Embroiderers-Hall, a handsome building in Gutter-lane.

Apothecaries-Hall, in Black-Friars, is a handsome building of brick and stone with an open court, and the hall at the upper end adorned with columns of the Tuscan order. Here are two laboratories, one for chemical, the other for Galénical preparations, where vast quantities of medicines are prepared for apothecaries and others; and particularly

larly for the surgeons of the royal fleet, who have their chests fitted out here.

Stationers Hall, situate at the upper end of Cock-alley, Ludgate-street, is a very good and capacious building, with a large handsome hall; where the lotteries have been frequently drawn. This building stands upon the site of an antient palace, which was successively the residence of the Duke of Britain and the Earls of Pembroke and Abergavenny.

Butchers-hall, situate in *Butchers-hall-lane*, which on that account has changed its name from *Stinking Lane*. This building is neat, and the inside finely adorned with fret work and wainscot.

Sadlers Hall, seated near Foster-lane, in Cheap-side, is a very compleat building for the use of the company.

The *College of Physicians*, situate near the north-west end of *Warwick-lane*, so called from the palace of the Earls of *Warwick*, which stood there in former days. It is built of brick and stone, with a spacious stone frontispiece. In the court over the door case is the statue of King *Charles II.* in a curious niche, and on the other side the statue of Sir *John Cutler*. In the inside are two halls, a theatre, library, and other apartments proper for so learned a society,

St. Paul's School, situate on the east side of St. Paul's Church-yard, was built and well endowed by Dr. John Colet, Chaplain to King Henry VIII. and Dean of St. Paul's, who settled his whole patrimony on it in his life-time. This school was finished in 1512, for the education of 155 boys, who are instructed gratis, and after passing through the different forms, being well versed in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, they are removed to the universities; where many of them enjoy exhibitions, some of ten pounds a year for seven years, if they remained

remained at college so long, towards their maintenance there.

Christ's Hospital, adjoining to Christ-church, founded by king Edward VI.* for providing, educating, and bringing up the poor children of citizens; whose parents (or fathers at least) being dead, have no other way of support.

Near a thousand children are fed, cloathed, and instructed in the useful branches of learning, in this noble charity, and at proper ages apprenticed to suitable trades: others are taught mathematics, navigation, &c. and some are educated in an excellent

* The origin of this charity, it is said, was owing to a Sermon preached by Dr. *Ridley*, before K. Edward VI. wherein he exhorted the rich to be merciful to the poor, and those in authority to endeavour to comfort and relieve them; his discourse made such an impression on the young King, that when it was finished, he sent for *Ridley*, and making him sit down, told him, "That as he had mentioned in his discourse, that those in authority should devise some good for the relief of the poor; he therefore had sent for him to consult on proper methods for that purpose, as he looked on himself as one whose duty it was to be careful therein, and who must answer unto God for his negligence."

The Bishop was amazed and pleased at the King's goodness and wisdom, so that he could not tell what to say. At length he answered him, "That he thought it meet to confer with the Mayor and wise Citizens of London, on the subject." The King listened thereto, and would not let the Bishop depart, till he had given him his letter to the Mayor and Citizens, signed with his own hand and seal. After sundry meetings, and dividing the poor into three degrees, namely,

1. The poor by impotency,
2. The poor by casualty,
3. Thriftless poor.

The following Hospitals were founded by King *Edward VI.* for each degree:

First. *Christ's Hospital*, for the Innocent and Fatherless.

Second. *St. Bartholomew's* and *St. Thomas's Hospitals*, for the Sick and Lame. and

Thirdly. *Bridewell*, for Vagabonds. Strumpets, and Idle Persons, where they are chastised and compelled to labour, and to throw off their vicious life of idleness and debauchery.

lent grammar-school for that purpose, from whence the best scholars are sent to the University, where they enjoy good exhibitions, arising from the bounty of several benefactors, the chief of which was *Lady Mary Ramsay*, who founded this school. The children who are accepted very young, are sent to Hertford, where this noble charity has a house in which diet, schooling, &c. is given to them, till they are of proper age to be sent to the school in London.

In the antiquities of this ward, we find, that on the spot where Christ's church and Christ's hospital is at present situated, there formerly stood a convent of *Grey Friars*, or Friars Minors.

In this church four queens, besides many of the nobility, and others, were buried. There were a great number of monuments of alabaster and marble, all pulled down, besides one hundred and forty grave-stones, likewise of marble, which were sold for fifty pounds, by Sir *Martin Bowes*, Goldsmith and Alderman of London.

In the street, now called the *Old Change*, was antiently the *King's Exchange* for the receipt of bullion to be coined: and *Henry VIII.* wrote to the *Sabines* and Men of *Ypri*, that none, Englishmen or others, should change any plate, or other mass of silver, but in his Exchange at London, or Canterbury.

Black Friars, where this order in antient times had their residence, having before that had a house in *Old-Borne*. In a large church built here, several parliaments were held, and in Queen *Elizabeth's* time, *Black Friars* was inhabited by many of the nobility and gentry. The antient church was utterly demolished, at the dissolution of religious houses by King *Henry VIII.*

Margaret Queen of Scots was buried in this church, as were numbers of the nobility and others.

At

At the north-west extremity of this ward, in *Newgate-street*, stands *Newgate*, the county goal for *Middlesex* as well as for *London*. Formerly this goal was a prison for the nobility and great officers of state, even so lately as 1457. At present it is used to secure criminals, and for the confinement of debtors and others.

The west side of the gate is adorned with three ranges of pilasters, and their entablaments of the Tuscan order; over the lowest, is a circular pediment, and above is the King's Arms. In four niches, formed by the intercolumns, are as many figures; one of these, with the word *Libertas*, carved on her hat, is the representation of *Liberty*, and the Cat lying at her feet, alludes to Sir *Richard Whittington*, a former founder, who is reported to have made the first step to his good fortune by that animal. The inconvenience of this goal, which is too confined for the vast number of prisoners, obliges them to be so closely packed together, that the air being corrupted thereby, frequently occasions the *Goal Distemper* among them, of which not only the prisoners die, but we have had frequent instances of the infection being carried with them into the Old Bailey, and many of our respectable Aldermen, Judges, Jurymen, &c. have been the fatal victims to this disease. To remedy this pernicious evil, a new goal is now erecting, more convenient and spacious than the present, which promises not only to be a useful but an ornamental structure to the City of London.

CANDLEWICK-WARD,

This ward took its name from a street called *Candlewick*, or *Candlewright-street*, remarkable for Wax and Tallow-Chandlers or Candlewrights.

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It is bounded on the east by Bridge-ward, on the south by Bridge and Dowgate wards, on the north by Langbourn ward, and on the west by Dowgate and Walbrook wards.

There is nothing very remarkable or curious in this ward. The *Boar's Head Tavern*, in Great Eastcheap claims the preference of being the oldest tavern in London, and immortalized by *Shakespeare*, in his Play of *Henry IV.*

FARRINGTON WARD WITHOUT.

Is the farthest ward in the city, its derivation is included in that of *Farringdon Ward within*, which we have already spoken of.

The bounds of this ward are, on the east by Farringdon within, and the ward of Aldersgate; on the north by the Charter-house, the parish of St. John's Clerkenwell, and part of St. Andrew's parish without the freedom; on the west by High Holborn, and St. Clement's Parish in the Strand; and on the south by the River of Thames.

The buildings and places worthy of observation in this ward, are

The Church of St. *Bridget*, alias St. *Bride's*, which having shared the common fate in 1666, was rebuilt with greater magnificence by *Sir Christopher Wren*, and like the rest of the structures built by that great architect, merits the particular observation of the curious spectator. The steeple is esteemed one of the best in London, being remarkable for its beauty and harmony of parts. The spire suffered greatly within these few years by lightning, on the repairing of which its height has been reduced, and other proper methods taken for its future security.

St. *Dunstan's in the West*, situate near Temple-bar, has a handsome niche and pediment on the east end, in which is the statue of Queen *Elizabeth*, which

which was removed there from Ludgate, when that gate was taken down. But what most attracts the eyes of passengers and others are, two figures under an arch, near the west end, having the appearance of savages, in an erect posture, each with a knotty club in his hand, whereby they alternately strike the quarters, on two bells which are hung between them. Almost opposite this church is a gateway leading into

The *temple*. So called from the *Knights Templers* of England, who founded a house here dedicated to God and the Virgin Mary, in the year 1185.

Before the building of this house, the Templers had their Temple in *Oldbourn*, or *Holborn*, and took their beginning about the year 1118, this society at first were but few in number, but in a short time greatly increased, so that many of the nobility of this and foreign countries, became brethren of this order. The first profession of these knights were to protect all pilgrims and others, who come to visit the sepulchre, and they had their first mansion near the Temple of our Lord in Jerusalem.

The present inhabitants of this spot are Barristers, Lawyers, &c. whose ancestors purchased it of the above knights, for the yearly sum of ten pounds, in the reign of King Edward III. and is now divided in two houses for students, distinguished by the names of the *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, each of which have distinct libraries and halls, and during the Terms, the gentlemen of the Law dine together, paying a stipulated sum.

The building being situated on the side of the river, on a very fine elevation of ground, and of great extent, is capable of great improvement, and has every advantage to render it one of the completest buildings in this metropolis. At present it contains several very handsome courts, and pleasant walks, most which commands a prospect of the Thames.

The

The Gate of the middle Temple is worthy inspection, being a fine structure in the stile of *Inigo Jones*. The *Temple Church*, which the societies resort to, is an antient Gothic structure, of a very singular form, and exceeding neat withinside, the outside being partly covered from the view by surrounding buildings. Opposite the entrance the church extends itself into three aisles, and is built and finished in the utmost taste and proportion of those times: In the circular part, (without the choir) are the tombs of eleven Knights Templers, five lying cross-legged, as men vowed to the Holy Land against the Infidels, three strait-legged, the rest are coped stones, all of grey marble.

Bridewell Hospital, situate near Black Friars Bridge, is a handsome building, which has within these few years suffered some alterations for the convenience of the street leading to the bridge.

This building was formerly the mansion-house of several of our English kings, and it was here that King Henry VIII. entertained the Emperor Charles V. It was afterwards given by his son Edward VI. to the City for a House of Correction for loose and disorderly persons.

To this hospital likewise several youths are sent, who are apprenticed to Glovers, Weavers, &c. who there reside; and after they have faithfully served their term of seven years, they have not only their freedoms, but also twenty pounds presented them, the gift of two benefactors, to begin their respective trades with.

There is a very neat chapel belonging to this building, with a handsome pair of iron gates, the gift of Sir *William Withers*.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, situated on the south east side of *Smithfield*, adjoining to Christ's Hospital, is a regular and handsome modern building, consisting of four detached piles, which form a very fine square, two hundred feet long, and one hundred
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and sixty feet wide. In this hospital the sick and lame poor, have every necessary provided for their relief, and able physicians and surgeons appointed, who give their constant attendance as occasion requires, besides a number of matrons and nurses, who are employed to look to them, and assist them with every thing convenient for their recovery, and to keep their respective wards clean and neat.

This Hospital (the most antient in the City of London) formerly belonged to the priory of *St. Bartholomew* in Smithfield, and was founded about the year 1105, by one *Rabere*, Minstrel to King *Henry I.* At the dissolution of religious houses, under King *Henry VIII.* both the priory and hospital shared the general fate; but in the last year of his reign, he re-founded the hospital, endowing it with a yearly revenue of five hundred marks, on condition that the City of London granted the like sum for its support, which they thankfully accepted and performed. The old building having escaped the great fire in 1666, and being by length of time become ruinous and dangerous, a subscription was began in 1729, for rebuilding the same, three piles of which were erected and finished with the money subscribed, and lately the fourth pile has been added to render it compleat.

Over the entrance in West Smithfield, is a stone Statue of its first founder King *Henry VIII.* and on the pediment over his head, are the figures of two cripples. These pieces of sculpture are well finished, and are entitled to some degree of merit.

The principal gate of this building is in Smithfield, *i. e.* a plain and smooth field, which is at present a large irregular square, where on particular days, every week, markets are held for the sale of oxen, sheep, horses, hay, straw, &c. This field was formerly of greater extent than at present, and royal
justs

jufts and tournaments, often held here, before the princes and nobility, both of this kingdom and foreign countries. In this place a fair is also held every year, which in antient times belonged to the priory of St. *Bartholomew*, who obtained a grant from King *Henry II.* for the privilege of holding a fair in *Smithfield*, to begin annually at *Bartholomew-tide*, and to continue for three days, to which the clothiers and drapers resorted; this fair in process of time was prolonged to a fortnight: but this continuance being found to occasion great mischiefs and disorders, the former order was revoked, and the fair again reduced to three days.

Surgeons Hall, situate in the Old Bailey, is a handsome edifice of brick and stone; in which is a hall or theatre, for dissections of human bodies, lectures in anatomy, and other business transacted by this useful and learned body.

In searching into the antiquities of this ward, we find that *Holborn*, was formerly a village called *Holeburne*, which was erected on the bank of the Brook or Bourn.

Ely House, situate almost opposite St. Andrew's Church, is the City Mansion belonging to the Bishop of Ely, which was bequeathed by *William de Luda*, Bishop of that See, Anno 1297, to the use of his successors; the ground belonging to this house, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was very extensive, consisting of an orchard and pasture, inclosed with a wall: the possession of which *Christopher Hatton*, Esq. (Vice-chamberlain and afterwards Lord Chancellor to that Queen) artfully obtained, of her, after the death of *Cox*, the then Bishop, who would not be prevailed upon to part with it in his life-time. The house which that politic minister built being since pulled down, and the gardens converted into streets, as *Hatton-street*, *Kirby-street*, &c. remain

remain as so many monuments of that ministers avaricious temper.

Black Friars Bridge, stands across the River Thames, from Black Friars in this ward, to the opposite shore in the County of Surry. It was built according to a plan of Mr. *Mylne's*, delivered to and approved of by the City of London.

The first stone being laid on the 31st of November, 1760, by Sir *Thomas Chitty*, Knt. then Lord Mayor, several pieces of gold, silver and copper coin of his Majesty *George II.* were placed under the stone, together with a Latin inscription, in large plates of pure tin, expressing the merits of *William Pitt*, Esq. (now Earl of Chatham) and testifying the affection the City of London bore to the Man, who by the strength of his genius, virtue, and probity, restored the reputation of his country, and rendered the Annals of *George* the Second truly illustrious.

This Bridge was finished in 1769, and has nine beautiful elliptical arches, built of Portland stone; the centre one being much larger than any of the rest: the ballustrade on the top has a light and elegant appearance, but fixed at such an improper height, that it obstructs the prospect of the river, and the buildings that stretch along the banks of it.

White Friars, takes its name from the antient fraternity of *Carmelites*, or *White Friars*, who had a house about that spot. This order had its original in Mount Carmel, where *Elias* and *Elijah* the Prophets, inhabited. They were at first only begging hermits, who lived in caves and dens, dispersed one from another, till *Almeric* brought them together, and built their first monastery on that mount, and after many years, when the Holy Land fell into the hands of the infidels, the Brethren of this Order were compelled to depart from this place, and seek refuge in Europe,

Temple

Temple-Bar, which is the furthestmost boundary of London westward, and divides it from the Liberty of Westminster, is a neat modern building of Portland stone. The east side of this gate, fronting the city, is adorned with the statues of Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James* I. curiously carved in stone; and the King's Arms, over the key-stone of the gate, the supporters being at a distance over the rustic work. On the west side, fronting the City of Westminster, are the figures of King Charles I. and King Charles II. in Roman habits. These statues are likewise well executed, and deserve attention. On the top of the gate, upon long poles, the heads of two persons were affixed, who were executed for high treason in the last rebellion, neither of which are at present remaining.

This Gate was erected for some needful ceremonies, at the proclamation of a King or Queen of England, at which time it is shut; when the *Herald at Arms*, knocking at it, the Sheriffs of the City demand, Who is there? The Herald answers, *I come to proclaim, &c.* according to the name of the Successor to the Crown, and repeating the Titles of *Great Britain, France and Ireland, &c.* Upon which the Sheriffs open the gate, and bid them welcome.

Having thus minutely and concisely described the most remarkable buildings and other curiosities in this metropolis, we shall now pass through *Temple-bar*, the westward extent of the City of London, and proceed with the like regularity, to point out whatever is deserving our attention in the City and Liberty of Westminster.

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THE CITY AND LIBERTY OF WESTMINSTER.

THE government of this district before the reformation 1539, was in the arbitrary hands of the abbots and monks of Westminster, after which time the Bishop, dean and chapter had possession thereof, till settled by the twenty-seventh of Elizabeth 1585, when the civil jurisdiction was lodged in the hands of the Laity; the chief officers of which are appointed by the dean, who has a power vested in him for that purpose, by the said act of parliament.

The principal officers, therefore, who have the management of the civil part, are, a High Steward, whose office is for life, and who appoints a deputy under him, to whom he leaves the management of affairs, as he seldom officiates himself; the next is a High Bailiff, whose power is like that of a sheriff's, managing elections for members of parliament, and having all bailiffs of Westminster under his subordination; his place is likewise *durante vita*. Besides these there is a High Constable, who has power over all the other constables of the liberty; the inferior officers are the Town Clerk, Afferer, Crier, &c.

The city and its liberties are divided into different Wards, and yearly upon Easter Tuesday, fourteen burgesses are appointed to preside over their respective Wards, whose office is nearly similar to that of the Aldermen of London: out of these fourteen persons two are elected, under the title of head burgesses, one for the city, and the other for the liberty, who are likewise obliged under a penalty, to continue the same during the term of one year.

The great addition that has within these few years been made, not only in the number of people, but

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also in the vast increase of houses, in the liberty and suburbs of Westminster; the late improvements in the paving, lighting, and widening the streets, the pulling down old decayed houses, and erecting handsome modern buildings in their room; the spacious squares and elegant structures that are therein, and the great trade that is carried on in several parts thereof, renders it very little inferior to the city of London, in point of wealth and commerce; and in extent, private buildings, spacious streets and situation, equally splendid and convenient with most cities in the world.

The first building that attracts our notice, after having passed through Temple-Bar into a long street, called the Strand, is the church of

St. Clement Danes, the origin of which is of great antiquity, the Danes having fled hither for sanctuary in the reign of Etheldred, in 1002, at which time there was a cruel and barbarous massacre of those people. It is dedicated to St. Clement, the fourth bishop of Rome, and the additional name of Danes arose from its antient inhabitants, who were such as having married English women, were suffered to remain in England at the expulsion of the Danes, and obliged to reside between the city of London and island of Thorney, where they erected a chapel, which at its consecration, in the first of Edward the Confessor, received the present appellation.

The present church was erected at the charge of the parishioners in 1682, and is a beautiful performance, worthy of its great architect, Sir Christopher Wren. In the year 1719, the steeple was raised eighty-five feet, so that its altitude, at present, is one hundred and sixteen feet, in which is a ring of eight tuneable bells. A little farther on in this street the church of

St. Mary-le-Strand, commonly called the *New Church* in the Strand, is situated; which is a very sumptuous

sumptuous stone structure, richly ornamented, having a very elegant portico at the west end, with a light and airy steeple; this was the first finished of the fifty new churches appointed to be erected within the bills of mortality, in the reign of Queen Anne.

On the site where this edifice stands, till the year 1714, a lofty maypole stood, which on public occasions was adorned with streamers, flags, garlands of flowers, &c. and in the digging for a foundation for this church, the virgin earth was discovered at the depth of nine feet, by which it appears, that the ground hereabouts originally, was not much higher than the river Thames; therefore, this village was properly denominated the Strand, from its situation on the bank of the river. In this parish, and near to this church stands

Somerſet-Houſe, erected by Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerſet, and Protector of the kingdom during the minority of king Edward VI. his nephew; this is a large antique palace, extremely dark, in which the architect ſeems to have attempted a refinement on the Gothic fabrics of his predeceſſors; the ſituation is finely adapted for a beautiful building, juſt in the middle of the bow of the river, between London-Bridge and Weſtmiſter, commanding a delightful proſpect of the fine hills in Surry, and of the river Thames on both ſides. It is to be regretted that the new back front, which was built by Inigo Jones in the reign of James I. was not finiſhed according to the plan of that great architect, which might have been perfected at a triſle more expence. In a niche, on this front, is a ſtatue of Apollo, finely done in marble, with a bow, arrows and dogs; and a neat figure of Cleopatra, with her aſps environing one arm and fixed on her breaſt.

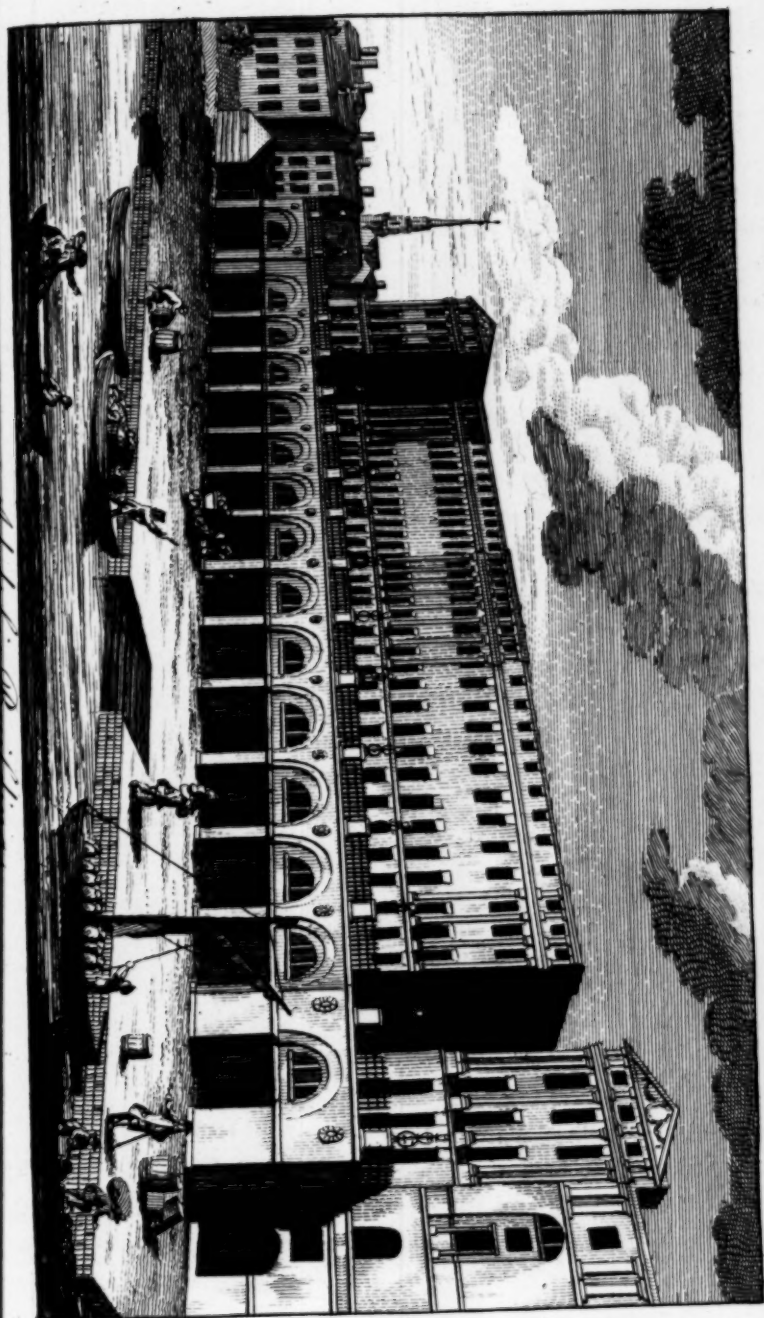
There is a very ſpacious bowling-green and gardens belonging to this palace, commanding a fine proſpect

prospect. In it is the figure of a naked Venus, and a dolphin, with a Cupid, and a boy on his back, but they are very much decayed by time. Here is likewise a handsome water-gate, having two figures in alto relievo, representing Isis and the Thames on the front.

Somewhat farther on in the Strand, is a spacious opening which leads us into some handsome streets and elegant buildings, lately erected, according to a plan, and under the direction of Messrs. *Adams*, on a useless and ruinous spot of ground, formerly known by the name of *Durham Yard*, but now denominated from the Brothers,

The Adelphi. In these buildings (even envy must own) that taste and judgment are united together, possessing such inconceivable beauties, as words will not convey an adequate idea of, and the sight of which fills the spectator with admiration and pleasure. Whether we look on it either as a useful, commodious, or ornamental performance, it must be allowed that the architect equally deserves our praise, and has convinced us, that even utility may be joined with magnificence.

If the front of the Adelphi, towards the Thames, be viewed from the water, the beauty and regularity of the building has a noble effect. Before the lower part of this front is a spacious and commodious wharf, on which a number of lofty arches are raised, (which form a kind of piazza) supporting a terras, (called the *Royal Terras*) which joins with the main streets, leading to the Strand. On this Terras are a row of handsome brick buildings, the middle houses, and those at each end, are ornamented with stone pilasters, having an entablature on the top, which runs the whole length of the front; and the Terras enclosed by a noble and elegant balustrade, with iron work, &c. having lamps placed at proper distances thereon. The
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space between the roof of the piazza, and the terras, is filled up with convenient offices and counting-houses, for different tradesmen, who land coals, wood, &c. at this wharf, and at the back of the piazza are warehouses and store-houses for goods and merchandize.

Underneath the whole stupendous fabric, run different streets, rising with a gradual ascent from the wharf to the Strand. These streets are formed by the arched vaults, raised to support the streets and buildings above, and to bring them on a level with the Strand. Although these subterraneous streets are unavoidably dark from their situation, yet there is apertures very judiciously made through the roofs, which afford some light; on the sides of these streets are stables, and other convenient places for horses, carts, &c. And here are stairs, by which you ascend to the upper buildings; which are not only noble and handsome on the outside, but the rooms elegantly decorated and ornamented within.

This surprizing work was begun in June 1768, and is not yet entirely compleated; the heavy expence Messrs. *Adams* were at, in executing such an extensive plan, obliged them to have recourse to parliament, for permission to dispose of their buildings by public lottery; which they readily obtained. The lottery has since been drawn, and the buildings are now divided, and become the property of many persons.

St. Martin in the Fields, situate on the east side of the lane to which it gives name. Is dedicated to *St. Martin*, an Hungarian Saint, and received its addition from its former situation, to distinguish it from other churches of the same appellation, when it was taken into the bills of mortality.

In digging a foundation for the present church, at the depth of thirteen feet were discovered some human

human bones, of an enormous size. *Maitland* relates, that he measured the leg and thigh bones, which were three feet and eleven inches, which being considered, according to the rule of proportion, and the loss they sustained during their long interment, the person they belonged to must have been at least eight feet four inches high, and on comparing these bones to those of a skeleton of a man of six feet two inches, the last only appeared as childrens bones to the former, both in length and thickness.

This noble edifice was erected at the sole charge of the parish, the expence of which amounted to thirty-three thousand and seventeen pounds: a most extravagant sum, which appeared so exorbitant, that it was publickly joked, "*That one or two good Churches were sunk in the bellies of those concerned.*"

The outward fabric of this church is looked upon as a master-piece, having a very curious steeple, two hundred and fifteen feet high, with a fine ring of twelve bells: at the west end is a beautiful and noble portico, and on the front is the following inscription, to shew the time when this stately church was finished:

*D. Sacram Œdem. S. Martini Porocbiani Extrui fecit;
A. D. M DCC XXVI.
Jacobo Gibbs, Architecto.*

Those who can admire the beauties of architecture, will take pleasure in observing the fine effect the round columns, at each angle of the church produce, in the profile of the building, and the remarkable elegance of the east end, which is no less deserving of applause. It is justly reckoned a misfortune, that the situation of the ground would not permit the steps arising from the street to the front,

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to have been made regular on a line from end to end, as it would have given it a considerable grace, and been a great addition and ornament to this beautiful structure.

In this church is a fine organ, given by King *George I.* which cost fifteen hundred pounds; there are likewise many other decent ornaments within this structure, so that the inside is not inferior in beauty to the outside, and the whole together forms one of the most magnificent parochial churches in or about London and Westminster.

Opposite the bottom of the lane, where this church is seated, is

Northumberland House, a grand and magnificent building, in the Gothic taste; the towers at each angle have a noble appearance; and on the top, in the middle of the front, is the figure of a beautiful lion, carved in stone, on a ducal cap of state; being the crest of the family. Adjoining to this structure, is

Charing Cross, in the centre of which, is an equestrian statue of King *Charles I.* in brass, on a pedestal of marble seventeen feet high.

The horse on which the king is seated, is esteemed inimitable, being full of fire and spirit; the pedestal is finely elevated, and enriched with the royal arms, trophies, palm branches, and the whole is inclosed with iron rails, and is erected on a stone, thirty feet in diameter. Near this spot is

The *Meuse*, (which takes its name from *Mew*, i. e. to *Moult*) appears to be a place of considerable antiquity, by its being employed for the accommodation of the king's falconers and hawks, so early as *Richard II.* in 1377. But in the reign of *Henry VIII.* in 1537, the king's stables in Bloosbury being destroyed by fire, the hawks were removed, and the *Meuse* enlarged and fitted up for the reception of his majesty's horses. But the building being greatly

greatly decayed by devouring time, the north side thereof was rebuilt in a very magnificent manner, by *George II.* in the year 1732.

This is a very grand and noble building, in a singular taste, being a mixture of the Rustic and Gothic together; in which his majesty has a fine set of horses, worthy the sight of the curious: here are also apartments for the equerries, and other officers belonging to the stables; this grand stable fronts a large square, upon a rising ground, having on the sides coach-houses and stabling for his majesty and the royal family.

The *Admiralty Office*, is a spacious and magnificent structure, having two handsome wings to it, in which the commissioners reside. Here all business belonging to the maritime affairs of England are transacted by the Lord High Admiral, or the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Near to this office is an entrance into St. James's Park, called

The Horse Guards. A handsome edifice of Portland stone, having a neat and elegant front next the street; but that next the park, is extraordinary grand and magnificent, having over the gateway a clock, and a handsome Turret and cupola. Opposite to this structure are the ruins of that once magnificent palace of

Whitehall, erected by Cardinal *Wolsey*. There is no part of this building now remaining, except

The *Banqueting-House*. This edifice may justly be deemed a master-piece of architecture, and is only a part of a grand design for an intire palace, performed by the great architect *Inigo Jones*, at the command of King *Charles I.* This fabric took its name from it's being designed for the entertainment of foreign ambassadors, and the diversions of the court, and had the original plan (which is still extant) been carried into execution, and the rest of the

the building finished, England might boast of a palace, superior to those so highly extolled in foreign countries.

This building has been converted into a chapel for Divine service, and lately repaired and beautified. The ceiling of which deserves our particular observation, it is finely painted by Rubens, and allowed to be an inimitable performance. The subject this fine artist chose, was extremely well adapted to the first intention of this building, but little suitable to its present use, as it is apt to call off the devotion of the congregation, who often pay a greater attention to the ceiling than the pulpit, and indeed they must be extraordinary devout, or entirely devoid of taste, who can refrain admiring so beautiful a performance.

The unfortunate monarch, King *Charles I.* passed from one of the walled windows of this house, to meet an undeserved death from the hands of his rebellious subjects.

In *Privy-garden*, adjacent to this place, is a pedestrian brass statue, of King *James II.* in a Roman habit, exceeding beautiful, and can hardly be outdone by any modern performance of this kind in the world. The statuary seems to have caught the very features of this monarch; and explained his very soul in the fine expression of his face, the attitude he stands in is equally meritorious, the manner exceeding free and easy, and the whole incomparably well finished, and worthy the inspection of the curious.

Westminster Bridge, universally esteemed one of the most noble and magnificent in the whole world, is built over the river Thames from the City of Westminster to the opposite shore. Whether this bridge is viewed from the water, or by the passenger who walks over it, its beauty, grandeur, and simplicity of parts, equally fills the mind with admiration

miration and surprize. The lofty and noble balustrade, the twelve semi-octangular towers, covered with half domes, the pedestals over the centre arch and the beautiful disposition of the lamps, which form a splendid and elegant appearance from the water and adjacent shores, are all striking beauties which undoubtedly intitle this structure to a superiority over most others of the kind yet erected.

This bridge consists of fourteen piers, each pier being seventy feet in length, from point to point, the ends against the streams terminating with saliant right angles, these piers are four feet wider at their foundation than at the top, and are laid in a strong bed of timber of the same shape as the pier, about eighty feet long, twenty-eight feet wide, and two feet thick.

These piers are all built of solid Portland block stones: none less than one ton, or twenty hundred weight, unless here and there a small one, called a closer, placed between four other large stones, but most of them are two or three tons weight, and several four or five tons. These stones are all set in, and their joints filled with Dutch tarris, and they are besides fastened with large iron cranks, run in with lead, and so placed, that none of those cramps can be seen, or ever affected by the water.

The two middle piers are each seventeen feet wide at the springing of the arches, and contain three thousand cubic feet, or near two hundred tons of solid stone, and the others decrease in breadth equally on each side by one foot, so that the two next to the largest, are each sixteen feet wide, and the last are only twelve.

The depths or heights of every pier are different, but none of them have their foundations laid at a less depth than five feet under the bed of the river, and none of a greater depth than fourteen. This difference is occasioned by the bed of gravel, on which

which the foundation of all the piers and abutments are laid, lying much lower, and being more difficult to come at on the Surry side than on the Westminster.

The precaution used in laying the foundation of most heavy buildings, on planks, or beds of timber, which (if sound when laid, and always kept wet) will not only remain sound, but grow harder by time, was here taken; the caisson, on which the first pier was sunk, containing one hundred and fifty loads of timber, and it is computed that the value, always under water, in stone and other materials, amounts to forty thousand pounds.

All the arches of Westminster Bridge are semi-circular, that form being one of the strongest and best adapted for dispatch in building; which springing from about two feet above low-water-mark, renders the bridge much stronger than if the arches sprang from taller piers.

There are thirteen large and two small arches, in Westminster-bridge, the middle arch is seventy-six feet wide, and the others decrease in width equally on each side by four feet; so that the two next to the middle arch, are seventy-two feet wide, and so on to the least of the two arches, which are each fifty-two feet wide. As to the two small ones close in shore to the abutments, they are each about twenty-five feet wide. The clear space for the whole water is therefore eight hundred and twenty feet, which noble passage, together with the gentleness of the stream, are the chief reasons why no sensible fall of water can ever stop, or in the least endanger the smallest boats.

The soffit of every arch is turned and built quite through the same as the fronts, with large Portland blocks, over which is built (bounded by the Portland) another arch of Purbeck stone, four
or

or five times thicker on the reins than over the key; so calculated and built, that by the help of this secondary arch, together with the incumbent load of materials, all the parts of every arch are in equilibrio; so that each arch can stand single, without affecting, or being affected by, any of the other arches.

Between every two arches a drain is managed to carry off the water and filth, which in time might penetrate, and accumulate in those places, to the great detriment of the arches. By omitting this useful precaution some bridges have been ruined.

The surprising echo in these arches invites numbers to entertain themselves under them in summer; and none of the public walks and gardens can stand in competition with this bridge for an agreeable airing.

Upon the bridge is a spacious road, thirty feet wide, sufficient to admit three carriages and two horses to go abreast; with a commodious foot-way, seven feet broad on each side, raised above the road, and paved with broad Moor stones, so that the whole width is forty-four feet, and its extent from wharf to wharf is one thousand two hundred and twenty-three feet, which is three hundred and eight feet longer than London Bridge.

The size and disposition of all the materials of this building, is such, that there is no false bearing, or so much as a false joint, in the whole bridge; so that every part is fully and properly supported; and whatever ought to be made of one stone, is not made of several small ones, as is but two common in other buildings.

The first stone of this structure was laid on the 29th of January, 1738-9, by the *Earl of Pembroke*; in 1747, when this bridge was near compleated, one of the piers sinking, damaged the arch so much to which it belonged, that it was obliged to be pulled
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down, and twelve thousand tons of cannon and leaden weight laid on the lower part of the pier, by which the foundation was settled, and set to rights, in such a manner as to render it completely secure from the like accidents for the future. This misfortune prevented it from being finished till the 10th of November, 1750; when the last stone was laid by *Thomas Lediard, Esq.* in the presence of several of the Commissioners, and on the 17th, about twelve at night, it was opened by several Gentlemen of that City, the chief artificers, and a crowd of spectators, preceded by trumpets, kettle-drums, &c. and guns firing during the whole ceremony.

The expence of erecting this bridge, amounted to three hundred and eighty-nine thousand five hundred pounds, whereof one hundred and ninety-seven thousand five hundred pounds were raised by three successive lotteries, and the remainder, being one hundred and ninety-two thousand pounds, was granted by Parliament at different times.

Westminster-Hall, a Gothic structure, originally built by *William Rufus*, and re-edified in 1397, by *Richard II.* In 1512, this building was damaged by fire, and afterwards repaired.

The front is narrow, built with stone, in the Gothic taste, with a tower on each side the entrance, adorned with much carved work. The hall is said to be the largest room in the world, not supported by columns. The large roof, built of Irish oak, is particularly admired for its contrivance and workmanship, which is one hundred feet wide, and unsupported by pillars, it being two hundred and twenty feet long and seventy broad.

In this hall are held the Coronation feasts of the Kings and Queens of Great Britain: and here when any of the Peers of England and Scotland are to be tried, a scaffold is erected at the King's charge, in which (in the presence of the Lord High Steward of England,

England, created only for such trial) all the Peers, who sit as Judges, after having heard the deposition, acquit or condemn him, by saying *Guilty upon my honour*; or *Not Guilty upon my honour*. Then the Lord High Steward passes sentence according to the majority of votes, and breaks his staff, whereby he puts an end to his commission.

In this hall are the principal courts of judicature, viz. The Court of *Chancery*, in which causes are not tried according to the strictness of the law, but with due regard to the rules of equity. The Court of *King's Bench*, which observes nothing but the strict letter of the law. And the Court of *Common Pleas*, where all sorts of causes at Common Law are tried; adjoining to this above stairs is the Court of *Exchequer*, and that of the Duchy of *Lancaster*.

At the upper end of this hall is a dark passage, over the entrance of which, adjoining to the Court of King's Bench, is placed a fine brass bust of King *Charles I.* which is a most curious piece of workmanship, little observed, and deserving a more conspicuous place.

Opposite the gate of *Westminster-hall*, a great Stone Bell Tower, formerly stood, which was erected on the following occasion*: A certain poor man, in an action of debt, being fined thirteen shillings and four-pence, *Ranulphus Ingham*, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, commiserating his case, caused the Court Roll to be erased, and the fine reduced to six shillings and eight-pence, which being soon after discovered, *Ingham* was amerced in the pecuniary mulct of eight hundred marks, which was employed in erecting the said Bell Tower; in which was placed a Bell and a Clock, which strik-

* COKE Inst. Part IV.

ing hourly, was to remind the Judges in the hall of the fate of their Brother, in order to prevent all dirty work for the future. However this fact seems to have been forgot by *Catlyn*, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by his attempting the erasure of a Court Roll, which *Southcote*, his brother Judge, instead of assenting to, plainly told him, "that he had no inclination to build a clock-house."

At the south-east angle of this hall, is *St. Stephen's Chapel*, where the Representatives of the Commons of this kingdom, meet and transact business.

This is a spacious room, wainscoted up to the ceiling; the galleries are very commodious, and are supported by small iron pillars, which have Corinthian capitals and sconces. From the centre of the ceiling hangs a noble branch.

The room was designed by that admirable architect Sir *Christopher Wren*, and is allowed to surpass the House of Peers in beauty, being elegant and convenient, and the seats so curiously contrived and disposed, as to contain so great a number in so small a space, and yet every one to have the advantage of hearing all that passes.

At the upper end is the speaker's place, on a raised seat, adorned behind with Corinthian columns; just below which is a table for the Clerk and his assistants, and behind on a pediment are the King's Arms.

The members sit promiscuously; below, in the galleries, and on each side of the speaker. The Speaker and Clerk appear in gowns when the House is sitting: the Members, who are Professors of the Law, are allowed to wear gowns in Term time. The rest of the Members are not permitted to wear robes, except the four Representatives of the City of London; who on the first day of a new Parliament

Parliament sit all together on the right-hand of the Speaker's chair, dressed in their scarlet robes.

From hence, passing through the Court of *Requests*, used chiefly for those who attend the Parliament to walk in, we come to the

House of Lords. The entrance into this house for his Majesty, is by a flight of steps, through a plain but neat portal, supported by stone pillars, and in the back part of this building, is the *Robing-room*, where his Majesty puts on his royal garments before he enters the room where the Peers meet, which is spacious and lofty, having a Throne at the upper end, whereon the King sits, in his royal robes, with all the ensigns of Majesty, and the Crown of State upon his head. On the right hand of the Throne is the Prince of Wales's seat, and on the left is one for the next of the Royal Family. Behind the Throne are places for young Peers, who have no vote in this House. Behind and at a small distance on the King's right-hand, are the two Archbishops seats; and below them the Bishops Bench. On the opposite side sit the Peers who rank above Barons. Across the room, and before the Throne, are the Wool-packs, they are seats for the dignitaries of the Law: the Lord Chancellor, who is Speaker of the House of Lords, sits on that which is nearest the Throne, having the great seal and mace placed before him. On two other wool-packs, placed parallel to the former, sits the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, and the other Judges. The Lord Chancellor and Judges have no vote in the House, but are consulted upon points of Law. Great regularity is observed in the disposal of the rest of the seats; the several degrees of nobility being seated according to their precedence, and in their robes.

Fronting the Throne is a handsome gallery, for the reception of Ladies, foreign Ministers, &c. on those

those days the King comes in state to the House. And at the Bar, the House of Commons, preceded by their Speaker, attend, when sent for by the Usher of the Black Rod, who always sits near this place.

The sides of this room are ornamented with tapestry representing the defeat of the Spanish Armada. 1. The appearance of the Spanish fleet. 2. The divers forms in which it lay on our coast when pursued by the English fleet, which was much smaller than theirs. 3. A view of the place and disposition of the fleets, when they engaged. And 4. The final departure of the Armada. Near to this is

St. Margaret's Church. A Gothic building, situate on the north side of *Westminster-Abbey*, the original structure was erected by King *Edward* in 1064, at the time he was rebuilding the conventual Church of *St. Peter*, in a magnificent manner. This church was rebuilt in the reign of King *Edward I.* by the parishioners and others, and in 1735 it was beautifully repaired, at the charge of three thousand five hundred pounds, given by Parliament, in consideration of its being a national church, for the use of the House of Commons, who on stated days, as the 5th of November, the 30th of January, &c. repair to this church, as the Lords do to

Westminster-Abbey, which is a stately and magnificent structure, situate where antiently was an island called *Thorney*, or *Island of Thorns*.

The Monks present us with many fabulous stories of the first foundation of this edifice, but the most probable account that we can confide in, is that this fabric was first founded by *Sebert*, King of the East Saxons, and that *Offa*, King of *Mercia*, enlarged and repaired it, after which it became a sufferer by the depredations of the Danes. *Edgar* re-

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stored it from its ruins, and *Edward the Confessor* pulled it entirely down, and rebuilt it in a magnificent manner, for that age, in the form of a cross, supported by pillars and arches.

The stately structure, called *Henry the Seventh's Chapel*, was erected by that prince, from whom it took its appellation. It is built on the spot where a chapel stood, erected by *Henry III.*, and a house adjoining, called the *White Rose Tavern*; designing it as a burial place for him and his posterity, and he expressly enjoined in his will, that none but the Blood Royal should be interred therein.

This fabric was greatly damaged by King *Henry VIII.* in which ruinous condition it lay, till of late years, when a parliamentary aid was granted for its repair; and though many of the antient beauties were lost, yet *Sir Christopher Wren*, and his successors, with great skill and judgment, added many new ornaments, and restored it with additional lustre.

There never was any steeple yet built, though there are appearances of that intention, at the corners of the cross, but was left off before it rose so high as the ridge of the roof. *Sir Christopher Wren* left behind him a plan for a tower and spire, and several other ornaments, of which only the towers to the west, have since been erected.

The principal ornaments on the outside that deserve particular notice, are the two new towers on the west. The magnificent Gothic portico over the north door, by some called the beautiful, or Solomon's gate, founded by *Richard II.* his arms, carved in stone, being over the door. The modern window over this portico, admirably well executed, and a window on the south side, which is likewise very masterly.

The inside of this church possesses many more beauties than the outside, the Perspective at the

the entrance at the west end, is strong and beautiful, and the solemn appearance of the place, strikes the mind of the beholder with awe and veneration, which is caused by the loftiness of the roof, and the noble range of pillars that support the whole building. The fine paintings in the great west window, of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob; Moses and Aaron, and the twelve Patriarchs; the arms of his late Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, King Edward the Confessor, and King Sebert, and the late worthy Dean, Dr. Wilcox, Bishop of Rochester, was set up in 1733, and is very curious. To the left, in a lesser window, is a painting of one of our kings, (supposed of Richard II.) the face not to be distinguished. In the window of the right, is a lively representation of Edward the Confessor in his robes; under his feet are his arms. There are the most perfect remains of this art scattered up and down in the windows of the Abbey.

The grand entrance into the choir, is by a pair of iron gates, finely wrought; the floor is paved with black and white marble; the antient stalls, covered with Gothic acute arches, supported by small pillars of iron, painted purple. The altar (which was presented by Queen Anne) is a stately and beautiful piece of marble, enclosed with a curious ballustrade, within which is a pavement of Mosaic work, said to be the most beautiful of its kind in the world; the stones are of porphyry, laid in 1272.

Near the pulpit is an antient painting of *Richard II.* sitting in a chair of gold, having a vest of green, flowered with gold, and shoes of gold, powdered with pearls.

In this church are a great number of monuments erected to noble personages and others, some of them masterly executed, with epitaphs, wrote by many of our most capital poets. But as these tombs are exceeding numerous, a particular description of each

each cannot be expected within the limits of this work : we therefore shall only point out those that are most remarkable and most admired for the beauty, taste and magnificence of their structures and the elegance or peculiarity of their inscriptions.

In the south cross, in a spot called the *Poets Corner*, near the inclosed chapel, is a monument erected to the memory of Mr. *John Dryden*, a celebrated Poet. Here is an elegant bust of the Bard.

A monument to the memory of *Abraham Cowley*, an excellent Poet. The fire coming from the mouth of the urn, and the chaplet of laurel, with which it is bound, alludes to the merit he acquired by his writings.

Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English Poets, This monument has suffered greatly by time, *Camden* says, that the picture of this poet was painted on it in plans, of which at present there is nothing to be seen.

John Philips. His bust is represented in an arbour, entwined with laurel branches, vines and apple-trees, alluding to this poet's being the author of *The Splendid Shilling*, *Cyder*, &c.

Barton Booth, Esq. An eminent player, this is a neat monument of white marble, with proper emblems.

Michael Drayton. A celebrated poet.

Ben Johnson. A very beautiful, lively and well executed monument, with this inscription, "O rare Ben Johnson." The sculptor has been guilty of an oversight in this bust, having placed the coat buttons on the wrong side. But the masterly execution of the whole, renders him somewhat excusable.

Edmund Spencer. This tomb is very antient, and of grey marble, and not badly executed for the age

it was done in. This poet was peculiarly famous for his luxuriant fancy and admirable expressions.

Matthew Prior. The bust upon this monument is an exquisite performance, and was presented to this poet, by *Lewis XIV.* King of France, when he was in that kingdom, in a public character, in the reign of *Queen Anne*, and it is said to have cost one thousand five hundred pounds. The embellishments to this monument are beautiful and worthy observation, the figures of *History*, *Thalia*, and the two boys on the sides, are wrought with great judgment, and deserve particular admiration.

The monuments erected to *Butler*, *Milton*, *Shadwell*, *Pritchard* and *Rowe*, are neat and elegant, near to the last, is a fine monument to the memory of that inimitable poet.

William Shakespear. This is a beautiful performance; the poet is represented in an erect posture, dressed in the manner of those times, leaning on a pedestal, on which are carved the heads of *Henry V.* *Richard III.* and *Queen Elizabeth.* The figure is pointing to a scroll, on which are the following lines, taken from his *Tempest*.

The cloud capt towers,
The gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples,
The great globe itself,
Yea all which it inherit
Shall dissolve,
And like the baseless
Fabric of a vision
Leave not a wreck behind.

Though the memory of this great poet is honoured by this monument, yet he was buried at *Stratford* upon the River *Avon*, where there is still a busto

busto of him in the wall, and a flat grave-stone covers the body, in the aisle beneath: On which are these lines:

Good friend, for Jesus' sake, forbear
To move the dust that resteth here:
Blest be the man that spares these stones,
And curst be he that moves my bones.

The monument to the memory of *James Thomson*, a celebrated poet, is handsome, and emblematical figures, representing his works, are carved upon the pedestal. Near this is a monument erected to *John Gay*. On which are carved several emblems of the walks this poet excelled in, on the front are two lines written by himself:

Life is a jest, and all things shew it;
I thought so once; but now I know it.

Under which are some verses written by *Mr. Pope*

Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
In wit a man, simplicity, a child:
With native humour, temp'ring Virtue's rage,
Form'd to delight at once, and lash the age:
Above temptation, in a low estate.
And uncorrupted, ev'n among the great,
A safe companion and an easy friend;
Unblamed through life, lamented in thy end.
These are thy honours, not that here thy bust,
Is mix'd with heroes, or with kings thy dust;
But that the worthy and the good shall say,
Striking their pensive bosoms—Here lies GAY.

The monument erected to *John Duke of Argyle and Greenwich*, is lofty and magnificent. It is surrounded with rails, and adorned with figures as large

large as life. On the front of the pedestal in basso relievo, appears the figure of *Liberty*, and two Genii offering the sword and shield of the late Duke to the Goddess. The pedestal is supported by two very grand figures, on the right side that of Eloquence; on the left, that of Minerva, with the emblems of Wisdom and Valour. The cornice of the pedestal is ornamented with various trophies alluding to his Grace's titles, honours and employments. Above is placed a sarcophagus (or antique stone coffin, of black and gold marble) on which rests the statue of the Duke, supported by the image of History; whose left hand points to a book, on which are inscribed his age, and the date of his death, while the right hand is employed in writing the following epitaph in golden characters :

Britain, Behold ! if patriot worth be dear,
A shrine that claims thy tributary tear ;
Silent, that tongue admiring senates heard,
Nerveless that arm, opposing legions fear'd.
Nor less, O *Campbell* ! thine the pow'r to please,
And give to grandeur all the grace of ease.
Long from thy life, let kindred heroes trace,
Arts which enoble still, the noblest race ;
Others may owe their future fame to me,
I borrow immortality from thee.

This inscription is said to be the production of *Paul Whitehead, Esq.* Near to this, is a monument to the memory of

George Frederick Handell, Esq. An eminent Musician. The figure is beautiful, and the face a great likeness of Mr. Handell. His left arm rests upon a group of musical instruments. Over his head in the clouds, is an angel playing on a harp, to whose harmony he appears, by his attitude, to be

be very attentive. The celebrated Messiah is placed before him, where that admired air is, *I know that my Redeemer liveth, &c.*

On the south-east end of the cross, is several names on the pavement, among them is *Thomas Parr*, who lived in the reigns of ten Princes, viz. Edward IV. Edward V. Richard III. Henry VII. Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles, and died at the age of an hundred and fifty-two years, and was buried November 15, 1635. At the age of an hundred and thirty he was prosecuted in the Spiritual Court for Bastardy, for which offence he did penance publicly in the church.

In the south aisle, is a monument to the memory of *Sir Cloudesty Shovell*, this great man is represented in a cumbent posture, adorned with an enormous full-bottomed peruke. On the base, in bas relief, the ship Association is represented as striking against a rock, and at the top are two boys blowing trumpets. He was shipwrecked on the coasts of Scilly; where he perished, with several others.

The monument to *Sir Palmes Fairborne, Knt.* is remarkably neat, placed between two black marble pillars, on which are cut in relievo, the representation of his death; being shot while viewing the enemy's lines before the town of Tangier, of which he was Governor. Over his arms, with this motto, "*Tutus si Fortis*," is a Turk's Head and Dagger, which he won by his courage in fighting against the Turks in the German war. There is a long epitaph written by Mr. Dryden.

The monument of *William Hargrave, Esq.* has a noble and beautiful appearance. It is designed and executed by *Roubillac*. The Resurrection is represented by a body rising from a sarcophagus; a contest between Time and Death, in which Time proves victorious, and by breaking his antagonist's dart, divest

divests him of his power, and tumbles him down. Above is a vast building, in a state of dissolution; and in the clouds is a cherubim sounding the last trumpet. Near to this is a grand monument to

General Wade, which likewise merits particular notice, it is placed over the door that leads to the cloisters: there is a beautiful marble pillar in the centre, enriched with military trophies and the figure of Fame pushing back that of Time, who is approaching to pull down this pillar. The head of the General is in a medallion.

The monument of *Sir Godfrey Kneller*, Knt. and Bart. was designed by himself, and executed by Mr. *Rysbrack*. His bust is represented under a fine canopy, on each side of which stands a weeping cherub; that on his left resting on a fine portrait of a lady's head, the other holding a painter's pallet and pencils. On the base is the following epitaph, written by Mr. *Pope*.

Kneller, by heav'n, and not a master, taught,
Whose art was nature, and whose figures thought,
When now two ages he had snatch'd from fate,
Whate'er was beauteous, or whate'er was great,
Rest crown'd with prince's honours, poets lays,
Due to his merit, and pure thirst of praise:
Living, great nature fear'd he might outvie
Her work; and dying, fears herself may die.

A most beautiful monument to *John Woodward*, M. D. The head, which is in profile, cannot be too much admired, and the Lady who supports it is beyond description, and may truly be said to be inimitable.

The monument of *Lord Kingsale* has had a great expence laid out on it in painting, carving and gilding; but is justly censured for its want of taste,

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judgement and propriety. The following description of it, therefore, may not be unentertaining to the judicious Spectator.

The nobleman is represented in a cumbent posture, with a curious suit of armour, a delicate head of hair, and points to a very emphatical coronet near him, as the sum of all his glory : a very pretty bit of canopy dangles over him, a coat of arms most pompously emblazoned glitters above that ; two infant boys, who are prodigiously to be pitied, bear up a most ponderous urn, with the additional weight of the statue into the bargain ; and an *important* epitaph underneath all, tells you, “ That “ it has been the privilege of the *Kingsale Family* “ to wear their hats before the King, time immemorial.”

A magnificent monument to the memory of *Admiral Tyrrel*, the device is taken from the Burial Service, “ The sea shall give up her dead, and “ every one shall be rewarded according to his “ works.” This inscription an angel has wrote on the side of a rock : her right hand is extended to assist the Admiral, who is represented rising from the sea, and her left holds a celestial crown to reward his virtue. Behind the Admiral is a large rock, on which are placed his arms, with emblems of Valour, Prudence, and Justice. The separation of the clouds discover the celestial light, a choir of cherubs singing praises to the ALMIGHTY ; and an angel descending is sounding the last trump. The Admiral’s ship, the Buckingham, with her mast imperfect, is on one side of the rock ; Hibernia is represented leaning on a globe, in a pensive attitude, pointing to that part of the sea where the Admiral’s body was committed. Though this piece of sculpture, at first, has a noble appearance, yet, when closely examined, it contains many defects. The multiplicity of the figures, the awkwardness

wardness of some, and the plaistered work of the clouds, renders the whole a scene of confusion, which tires the eye, without affording any pleasure or satisfaction.

On a pedestel, which supports a beautiful statue of the *Right Hon. James Craggs*, is the following epitaph, written by *Mr. Pope*, the last line but one alludes to the greatness of his merit; being only a shoe-maker's son, from which he was raised to the high stations of Secretary at War, and Secretary of State.

Statefman, yet friend to truth, of soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honour clear!
Who broke no promise, serv'd no private end;
Who gain'd no title, and who lost no friend;
Ennobled by himself, by all approv'd,
Prais'd, wept, and honour'd by the muse he lov'd.

The monument erected to the memory of Capt. *James Cornwall*, is noble and magnificent, with a bold base of Sicilian marble. The rock against the pyramid is embellished with naval trophies, sea-weeds, &c. and in it are two cavities, in the one is a Latin Inscription, and in the other is a view of the sea-fight before Toulon. On the rock, Britannia is represented in the character of Minerva, accompanied with a Lion, and the figure of Fame, presenting a medalion of the Hero to the Goddess. Behind the figures is a lofty spreading palm-tree, (whereon is fixed the hero's shield and coat of arms) together with a laurel tree; as emblems of some heroic deeds of the Captain and honours due to him.

The monument of *Sir Thomas Hardy, Knt. Rear Admiral*, is reckoned a very just piece of Sculpture. Sir Thomas is represented reclining on an elegant tomb, with a naked boy weeping over an urn. Behind is a lofty pillar of bluish-coloured marble, and
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the enrichments round the pedestal are judicious and well executed.

The monument of *Lord Aubrey Beauclerk*, who lost his life cannonading Bocca Chica Castle, in the ship Prince Frederick. Here is a beautiful bust of this young nobleman, placed in an oval niche, on a pyramid of dove-coloured marble. The embellishments are armes, trophies, naval ensigns, &c. The following epitaph is over the inscription :

While Britain boasts her empire o'er the deep,
This marble shall compel the brave to weep ;
As men, as Britons, and as soldiers mourn,
'Tis dauntless, loyal, virt'ous Beauclerk's urn.
Sweet were his manners, as his soul was great,
And ripe his worth, though immature his fate.
Each tender grace that joy and love inspire,
Living, he mingled with his martial fire :
Dying, he bid Britannia's thunder roar,
And Spain still felt him when he breathed no more.

Over the north door is a magnificent monument erected to the memory of *Admiral Watson*. An elegant figure of the Admiral, in a Roman habit, with a branch of palm in his right-hand, receiving the address of a prostrate figure, representing the Genius of Calcutta, a place he relieved. The figure in chains is a native of Chandenagore, a place taken by the Admiral. Round the figure is a fine range of palm-trees.

An elegant monument to *Sir Charles Wager, Admiral of the White*. The principal figure is Fame, holding a portrait of the deceased in relief, which is supported by an infant Hercules.

The monument erected to the memory of *John Hollis, Duke of Newcastle*, is lofty, magnificent, and exceeding costly, being built at as great expence as any in the whole Abbey, except Henry the

the VIIth. The principal figure, which represents the Duke, rests upon a sepulchral monument of darkish-coloured marble, with a general's staff in his right hand, and a ducal coronet in his left; on one side the base stands a statue of *Wisdom*, on the other one of *Sincerity*; on the ascending side of the pediment are two cherubs, one with an hour-glass, and the other pointing upwards. On the angles of the upper compartment sit angels, who cannot claim so much merit as the rest of the figures of the monument.

A stately monument to *William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle*.

A noble and beautiful monument to Sir *Peter Warren*, of white marble, done by *Roubillac*. A large flag hanging to the flag-staff, spreads its natural folds, being a fine figure of *Hercules*, placing Sir Peter's bust on a pedestal; on the other side *Navigation*, with a laurel wreath in her hand, looking on the bust, with melancholy and admiration; behind her a *Cornucopia* pours out fruit, corn, &c. besides many other handsome embellishments.

The monument to Sir *Isaac Newton*, is a masterly performance; this great man (whose works will ever be admired, and remain a more lasting monument than marble or brass) is represented in a cumbent posture, his right arm resting on four folios, thus titled, *Divinity, Chronology, Optics, Phil: Prin: Math:* and pointing to a scroll, supported by winged cherubs. Over the principal figure is a large globe, whereon is delineated the course of the comet in 1680, with the signs, constellations, &c. The figure of *Astronomy* is represented sitting on this globe, her book closed, and in a very thoughtful, composed and pensive mood. Underneath Sir Isaac's figure, the various studies he employed himself in, are represented in bas relief. The device of weighing

ing the sun by the steelyard is at once bold and striking.

Near this is a lofty and magnificent monument of *James, Earl of Stanhope*. This monument cannot boast of merit in any degree equal to the last.

The monument to the memory of *Thomas Thynne, Esq.* is justly celebrated for a beautiful piece of statuary. The figure of this gentleman is in a dying posture, with his hand directing the spectator to the story of his death, which was once engraven behind him; upon the pedestal in relief is a lively representation of his murder, conspired by *Count Koningsmark*, who hired three assassins to perform the bloody deed, which they did by shooting him in his coach, in *Pall Mall*.

In the chapel of *St. Edmund* are many tombs and monuments, the principal of which, worthy the observation of the judicious, are,

A monument to the memory of *Lady Elizabeth Russell*, daughter of *Lord Russell*. The image is of white marble, sitting in a sleeping posture; beneath her foot is a death's head, at which she points with her finger; we shall here contradict a vulgar error, that this lady died of a bleeding of her finger, which has taken rise from the position of the figure, which only alludes to her composure of mind at the approach of death, which she seems to consider only as a profound sleep, from which she should awake again with heavenly joy and gladness, and which the Latin motto expresses: "She is not dead, but sleepeth." On a florilege of roses, is an eagle, the emblem of eternity.

A most grand monument to the memory of *John, Lord Russell*, and his Son, is erected within the rails of the former one. It is of various coloured marble, and alabaster painted and gilt.

On

On your entrance into this chapel on your right hand, you will see an ancient monument to *William de Valence*. The figure, which is carved in wood, lies in a cumbent posture on a wainscot chest, which stands upon a tomb of grey marble. The figures and chest were covered with copper gilt, which with thirty small images placed in little brass niches round it, have been almost all stolen.

An elegant monument of marble and alabaster (partly enclosed) to the memory of *Edward Talbot*, eighth *Earl of Shrewsbury*, and *Jane* his lady.

In the Chapel of *St. Nicholas* is a very elegant temple to the memory of *Anne, Dutcheß of Somerset*, wife to *Edward, Duke of Somerset*. This performance is admirably executed in various coloured marble; here is also

A most costly and beautiful monument of porphyry and other sorts of marble, gilt with gold, to the memory of *Mildred*, Wife of the *Lord Burleigh*, and his daughter *Lady Anne, Countess of Oxford*. Near to this is

Another grand monument to the memory of *Lady Winifred*, wife to *John Paulet, Marquis of Winchester*.

An elegant pyramid to the memory of *Nicholas Bagenall*; he was overlaid by his nurse when he was two months old; and

A beautiful pyramid to the memory of *Anne Sophia Harley*, daughter to the Honourable *Christopher Harley*, the French king's ambassador. This child was a year old; her heart was placed in a cup, and fixed on the top of the pyramid. we shall now proceed to the description of

KING HENRY VIIth's CHAPEL.

This beautiful Gothic building deserves particular notice, and is worthy the observation of the curious, as being one of the most expensive remains of the antient English taste and magnificence; this building is so artfully joined to the abbey, as not to be distinguished by the eye; and the whole chapel, while it fills the mind with reverence, inspires us with admiration at the beauty of the workmanship*.

The entrance into this chapel, is by a flight of black marble steps, through a portico, which is ma-

* The occasion of erecting this superb structure being somewhat particular and hard to be met with, we shall relate it. King Henry VIIth having claimed and obtained the crown, as heir to the House of Lancaster, and next relation of Henry VI. he applied to the Pope for the canonization of that unfortunate prince, who had been first buried at Chertsey-Abbey, and afterwards removed by King Richard III. to Windsor. Upon this application, the Abbot and Convent of Westminster petitioned the King to have the body of Henry VI. removed to their church, as being the place, he in his life-time, had chosen for his burial. The privy council, on hearing the respective claims of Chertsey, Windsor and Westminster, determined for the latter; and accordingly the body was, in 1501, actually removed hither, at the expence of 500l. Upon this the king determined to build a chapel here; and having caused that of the Virgin Mary, built in the reign of Henry III. and that of St. Erasmus, to be taken down, he, on the same spot, erected this most curious chapel, of embroidered work, known by the name of Henry VIIth's Chapel; the first stone of which was laid by Abbot Islip, Jan. 24, 1502-3; and it is built of stone, which came from Haudlestone quarry, in Yorkshire, tho' Sir Christopher Wren took it to be a soft Caen stone. The expence of this building amounted to 14000l. and the King liberally endowed it; however, the Court of Rome demanding more money for canonizing Henry VI. than he chose to give, the matter dropt; no monument was erected to that prince, and now it is not known in what part of the church the body was deposited.

jestic

jestic and ornamental, and formed to afford a fine perspective, if the beauty and symmetry of the whole was not spoiled by the stalls, which entirely cut off the collateral isles; the brass gates are curious, in every other pannel is a rose and portcullis alternately placed.

The roof, which is of stone and flattish, is supported on arches, which turn upon twelve stately Gothic pillars, the whole most richly decorated with a cluster of ornaments.

The stalls are of brown wainscot, having Gothic canopies, of very elegant workmanship. On the seats are carved uncommon devices; and beneath them are shocking representations of beastly actions, which are very expressive of their designs.

One hundred and twenty large figures of patriarchs, saints, martyrs and confessors, adorn the walls of the nave and south aisles; these are fixed in niches: beneath are imperial crowns, supported by angels and a vast number of small statues; this imagery is well executed and much esteemed by the judicious.

The pavement is of black and white marble, laid at the expence of Dr. *Killigrew*, a Prebendary of this cathedral.

In this chapel is an antique and beautiful monument of King *Henry VII.* all of solid brass, with a large enclosure round it of the same metal, most curiously wrought. At the head of the tomb is a red dragon, the ensign of *Cadwallader*, from whom this monarch traced his descent, and at the foot is an angel. The portcullises alludes to his relation to the family of the *Beauforts*, by the side of his mother; and the roses twisted and crowned commemorate the union of the royal houses of York and Lancaster. At each end is placed a crown in a bush, alluding to the crown of *Richard III.* found

in a hawthorn near *Bosworth-field*, where the famous battle was fought, which ended in Henry's favour, who caused himself immediately to be crowned on the field of battle. The statuary has executed the statues of the King and Queen in a masterly manner; the bas relief is beautiful and expressive, and the whole a grand and admirable performance, where neither expence nor workmanship has been spared.

A beautiful monument to *John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham*, who is represented in a half-raised posture, his *Duchess* sitting at his feet, in a weeping attitude. The decorations of this are elegant and expressive; the trophy at his head, the figure of *Time* above, holding the busto's of their Grace's children, and every other ornament, so judiciously placed, that there appears to be nothing omitted, nor nothing superfluous.

The Latin sentences on this monument have a particularity about them that deserves notice; they are said to be written by his Grace himself, and are thus translated:

Much for the prerogative, ever for my country.

I lived doubtful not dissolute.

I die unresolved not unresigned.

Ignorance and error are incident to human nature.

I trust in an Almighty and Good God.

Thou King of Kings have mercy upon me.

In the chapel of *Islip*, otherwise *St. John the Baptist*, are two monuments, one to *John Islip*, the founder, who was Abbot of Westminster, and employed by *Henry VII.* in repairing and beautifying the Abbey, which he ornamented with the statues of Kings and Queens in the Buttresses; the other monument is erected to *Sir Christopher Hatton, Chancellor of England*, in the reign of *Queen Elizabeth*.

This

This monument deserves observation. On the ascending sides of a triangular pediment, parted in the middle by a trunkless helmet, are the figures of a knight in armour, and a lady in deep mourning; above their heads, are two naked boys, holding a scroll, on which is their arms; the one over the knight has his torch extinguished and reversed, shewing that Sir Christopher died first; the other over the Lady has his torch erect and burning, to signify her surviving him.

In the chapel of *St. Michael* is an excellent monument to the memory of *Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale* and his Lady. Death is represented with all his horrors, sily creeping from a tomb, with his unerring dart pointed towards a lady above, who is expiring in the arms of her husband: at the sight of which, he is struck with astonishment, horror and despair, and would fain put by the fatal stroke; this performance is like the rest of *Roubilliac's*, exceeding masterly and expressive, and can never be too much the subject of admiration.

A grand and new monument to the memory of *General Wolfe*. It is supported by two lions, and ornamented with trophies of war. The general is represented in his last agonies, roused from fainting by the sound of *they run*, eagerly asking, "who run?" being told the French, and that they were defeated, he said, "I thank God, and die contented," and instantly expired; a British grenadier has taken him up, and is presenting him to fame, who in the character of Victory, crowns him with a wreath of laurel. The flat figure on the back ground is the Scotch serjeant, who shot the French centinel on the beach, which was a great means of gaining their landing. The basso relievo underneath is a representation of the landing the troops under General Wolfe. This monument is well executed
by

by Mr. Wilton, and the conqueror of Quebec justly deserves every honour paid to him.

Opposite this monument, is another new and stately one to the memory of *Lord Ligonier*, commander in chief of his majesty's forces: it is a masterly performance by Mr. Moore. The principal figure is History, resting on a sepulchral urn, on which are the arms and ensigns of the order of the Bath; in her right hand she holds a pen, and with it points to a scroll in her left, whereon are recorded the ten chief battles in which he distinguished himself; on the stand of the urn, each side of which is adorned with trophies of war, is his portrait, in profile; on the carriage of a cannon is a Roman coat of mail, in which the emblem of Fortitude, supporting the laurelled helmet, represents the soldier at rest; behind History is a pyramid, and on the top of it is his Lordship's crest. Above are the medallions of Britannia, and four of her princes, whom he served about seventy years; the festoons with which they are adorned, finish at the bottom with the ensigns of the order of the Bath. He died April 1770, aged ninety-two.

In the Chapel of *Edward the Confessor*, are deposited the sacred remains of most of our monarchs; the solemnity of this place, and the contemplation that arises from the prospect of the end of all human grandeur, inspires the mind of the spectator with a sacred awe*.

In

* On the third of May 1774, the large stone Sarcophagus, which contains the body of *Edward I.* in this chapel, was opened; when in a coffin of yellow stone, the royal body was found in a perfect preservation, in two wrappers; the inner one, which is of gold tissue, being strongly waxed, was fresh; the outer one more decayed. The corps was richly habited; his face had over it a filken covering, so fine, so closely fitted to it, as to preserve the features entire; round his temples was a gilt coronet of fleur de lis. His hands were also entire, in
each

In the centre of this chapel stands an ancient venerable shrine of *St. Edward*, formerly the glory of England, but now greatly defaced. This shrine was composed of various coloured stones, enriched in the most costly manner; many rich offerings of jewels, &c. were made to it, which were afterwards made use of by Henry III. to defray the charges of an expedition into France. Before it was placed a lamp, which was continually kept burning; on one side stood a silver image, and on the other an ivory one of the Blessed Virgin. Edward I. made an offering to this shrine of the Scotch regalia and chair, which are still to be seen.

The chair is of wood, in which all the kings and queens of England have been crowned since Edward the Confessor. Underneath this chair is placed a stone, (said to be the same Jacob leaned on when he saw the vision) of which there goes this prophecy, said to have been formerly inscribed on it.

Ni fallat fatum, Scoti hunc quocunque locatum
Inveniunt lapidem, regnare tenenter ibidem.

Which is thus translated:

Or fate's deceived, or heav'n decrees in vain,
That where this stone is found the Scots shall reign.

There are many other monuments and sepulchral inscriptions in this Abbey, but as our work is

each of which was a sceptre of gilt metal; the feet, which were enveloped in the mantle that went round his body, were found, and the toes distinct. The length of the corpse was six feet two inches; and as none of the writs from the treasury for preserving the wax about this body have been issued since the reign of Henry IV. it must have been preserved above three centuries and a half, in the state in which it was now found, by virtue of an embalment originally bestowed upon it. The strictest care was observed in replacing every thing about it; so that perhaps it may last as many centuries longer. Edward I. died July 1307.

limited,

limited, we have only taken notice of those most deserving observation, and which demand the attention of the spectator for their beauty, and magnificence. There are likewise many effigies of Kings and Queens, and others, in wax-work, which formerly were ornamented with coronation robes, and the ensigns of royalty; but these tawdry figures are now almost stripped of their coverings: and it is to be hoped, that this method of perpetuating the memory of such noble personages is quite laid aside, as such fine wax-work images may indeed attract the admiration of the lower class, but the judicious spectator must allow, that they are more suitable to adorn the inside of a puppet-show, than the solemnity of a church, and never can convey that grand and expressive idea, which is done by the statuary in marble and stone.

We shall take our leave of this venerable pile, by saying a few words on the noble and sublime enthusiasm it fills the mind with; and indeed he must be a person of the greatest levity, who is not struck with the scene of mortality that surrounds him; the multitude of costly and magnificent sepulchres, the variety of monuments, epitaphs, &c. erected to the memory of Monarchs, Heroes, Patriots, Poets, and Philosophers, raises a pleasing melancholy, which cannot be expressed, and can only be truly felt by those who are delighted with an hour's solemn conversation with the dead. Here the spectator may contemplate on the vanity of all human glory, and reflect that the noblest monuments, nor the most pompous epitaphs, will not add any merit to those to whom they are raised, if their life has not been truly deserving of them; while those whose actions, while living, have justly merited this public tribute to their character, may excite some to emulate their noble example, and kindle in their

Breasts

Breasts a generous ambition to imitate those virtues they admire in others. Not far from the Abbey is

Westminster School, where great numbers of the young nobility and gentry have their education. There was a school here in the time of *Edward the Confessor*, which was established in the like manner it is now by *King Henry VIII*, and though *Queen Elizabeth* is looked upon as the original foundress, she only continued her father's appointment, and ordered it for the education of forty boys, denominated the *Queen's Scholars*, who are taught in the best manner preparatory for the University, though at present there are above four hundred scholars.

St. James's Park was formerly an uncultivated spot of ground, till the time of *Henry VIII*. who converted it into a park. This was greatly enlarged by *Charles II*. who laid that beautiful vista, called the *Mall*, where the King and some of the Nobility used to divert themselves with Bowls, so named.

This walk is near half a mile long, and here great numbers of people resort in summer for the pleasure of enjoying the cool air, and the agreeableness of the place. About the middle of the Mall there is a most picturesque view of Westminster Abbey, which with the park, the canal, and the buildings, is extremely delightful, and hardly to be equalled in the world.

On the right-hand, near the top of the Mall, is the

Green Park, and here, in the front of an elegant row of buildings, is a pleasant walk, which leads you up to a noble bason of water, on the top of the park; from whence, if you continue your walk round, you reach a small, but agreeable wilderness.

On the other side of the park is an exceeding pleasant walk, called the *Bird-cage-walk*, and at the east

east end is a grand and spacious area, which is the *Parade*, where the Foot-guards are mustered, and perform their daily exercise. Here you have a fine view of the *Queen's Palace*, and the Canal, which is one hundred feet broad and near two thousand seven hundred long.

There was a small wilderness in this park, which was removed, along with a vast number of trees, to clear the ground, which is now encompassed with rails. Many other alterations have been made on this spot, though many people are of opinion, that the beauty of the park has been hurt by them, and that it was preferable in its former negligent state, than at present. On the side of the Mall is

The *Royal Palace*, which was built by *Cardinal Wolfey*, who yielded it up to *King Henry VIII*. This is an irregular brick building, and has an awkward appearance, not answerable to the grandeur of the British Court.

At the back front of this building, next the park, is a neat garden belonging to it, at the end of which there is a Terras, commanding a fine prospect of the park and the City of Westminster.

The grand entrance into this palace is in *St. James's-street*, through an old gate-way, which has more the appearance of a prison, than the entrance of a structure for the residence of a king. Here is a large court, where a company of the foot-guards mount every morning; and at the end of the piazza are the great stairs leading to the King's apartments. On the top of which, on the left hand, is the guard-room, where are musquets, bayonets, and other arms, placed against the wall, in various devices. Next this is a fine state-room, where the King gives audience to foreign ministers, and after passing thro' a great room, on the right-hand you enter a great drawing-room, where on Sundays companies resort to see their Majesties go to chapel, which is generally

rally about one o'clock. His Majesty is always preceded by a nobleman, carrying the sword of state, and attended by the Lord's and Groom of the Bed-chamber, the Gold Staff Officer, the Lord Chamberlain, and other officers in waiting; and accompanied with the Royal Family, with the foreign ministers, and nobility; attended by the Hera'ds and Pursuivants at Arms, and last of all the Gentlemen of the Band of Pensioners, with their golden partizans.

The chapel is of a piece with the rest of the building, and is mean, compared with many places of Divine worship in London, and Westminster. At the top of the Park is

The Queen's Palace, originally called *Arlington-House*, but being purchased by the late *Duke of Buckingham's* father, it was called *Buckingham-house*, till the year 1762, when his present Majesty bought it, and named it the *Queen's Palace*, from the pleasure her Majesty took therein. It is now thoroughly repaired in an elegant taste, and is a handsome building. Their Majesties have made great improvements in the house and gardens; a large piece of ground has been taken from the Green Park into the gardens, on one side, and on the other a considerable spot has been inclosed from Pimlico.

This grand edifice has at once the advantage of a triple vista, along the Mall, the air of Constitution-Hill, the prospect of Chelsea fields, terminated with the hills of Surry; and a most delightful view of the canal, with the landscape on either side, and of the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, to finish and adorn the whole.

Before the house is a spacious court, inclosed with iron rails, in the centre of which was formerly a fine fountain representing Neptune in his chariot, drawn by sea-horses, and attended by tritons, &c. The entrance to this noble building, which is built

of brick and stone, is by a flight of broad steps, from whence arise four tall fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, which reach the top of the second story. On each side of the building are bending colonades, with columns of the Ionic order, crowned with vases and balustrades. These colonades join the offices, at the extremity of the wings, to the main building, and each of these offices is crowned with a turret, supporting a dome, from which rises a weather-cock.

The apartments of this house are ornamented with many capital pictures, by the best masters, many of which have been brought from Kensington and Hampton-Court, particularly the famous Cartoons of *Raphael* (brought into England by King William) which for design and expression, exceed every thing of the kind.

In the Garden is a grand Terras; from whence there is a fine prospect of the adjacent country.

Crossing the road at the top of the Green Park you come to

Hyde Park, which is very large and extensive, notwithstanding King George I. inclosed a great part of it, to enlarge the Gardens belonging to Kensington palace. The largeness of this park, the agreeableness of the spot, and the wholesomeness of the air, invites numbers of gentlemen and ladies to resort hither in coaches, on horse-back, and on foot, to take the benefit of the air. The beautiful piece of water, called the *Serpentine River*, adds not a little to its pleasant situation, and natural beauty.

Having proceeded thus far to the westward of the City, we shall now return again a different road, and observe the remarkable buildings, squares, and other places worthy attention, which we shall meet with in our way; and first,

Grosvenor

Grosvenor Square, reckoned the finest square in and about London. It is situated upon a rising ground, and has an area in the midst, surrounded with rails, in an octagonal form, agreeably planted with dwarf trees, intermixed with fine walks; laid out in a neat and decent taste. In the centre stands an equestrian statue of King George I. finely gilt, which has a good effect in prospect, and a great ornament to the square. There are houses on all sides this agreeable spot. But the east end claims the preference for elegant and grand buildings. On the south of this lies

Audley Square, which has some handsome buildings. Near the top of which, crossing Oxford-street, is

Cavendish Square. A fine square, with handsome houses round it. In the middle is an area, inclosed with iron rails, in the centre of which, a handsome gilt equestrian statue of the late Duke of Cumberland, erected to his memory by General Strobe. Recrossing Oxford-street, is

Hanover Square. A handsome square, in which are some noble buildings. On the south of this square is

Great George Street, remarkable for the particularity of its form, being considerably wider at the upper end, towards the square, than at the bottom. The occasion of its being laid out in this manner, was to have a noble view of the square at the entrance, and a better prospect down the street on the other side; and certainly the view from the upper side of the square, down this street, is extremely entertaining. The sides of the square, the area in the middle, the breaks of building that form the vista, the vista itself, but above all, the beautiful projection of the Portico of the Church, renders the prospect

spect compleat, where taste and beauty are seen united together. In the middle of this street is

St. George's Church, which is a very elegant church, with a stately and august portico, the steeple is well proportioned, and the whole structure built of free-stone. Not far from here is

Berkley Square. The area of which is a large rectangular grass plot, in the centre of which is an exceeding large equestrian statue of his present Majesty. Great fault is found with this piece of workmanship, and it is certainly liable to many exceptions. This square lies on a slope, and has handsome edifices on every side of it. Leaving this square, and entering Piccadilly is

Devonshire House. A stately and magnificent edifice, having a noble prospect over the Green Park, to the hills in Surry; and behind it is a large and handsome garden. Somewhat lower down is

Burlington House. Before this building is a very high wall, exceedingly well decorated, and justly proportioned; this wall covers the house from the sight, and on opening the door you have a full view of the whole building, and the area in the front, which, striking all at once on the eye, affords both pleasure and surprize: behind this house, likewise, there is a fine spacious garden, &c. At a little distance from this street is

St. James's-Square. Which is very singularly constructed, and has a very noble appearance. The buildings are extremely regular and neat, the most distinguished of which is *Strafford-house* and *Norfolk-house*, both elegant structures, and

St. James's Church. A neat brick building, very elegantly finished within-side. At the east end of Piccadilly is the *Hay-market*, in which

The *Opera-house* is situated, which is built of free-stone. This place is appointed for the performance

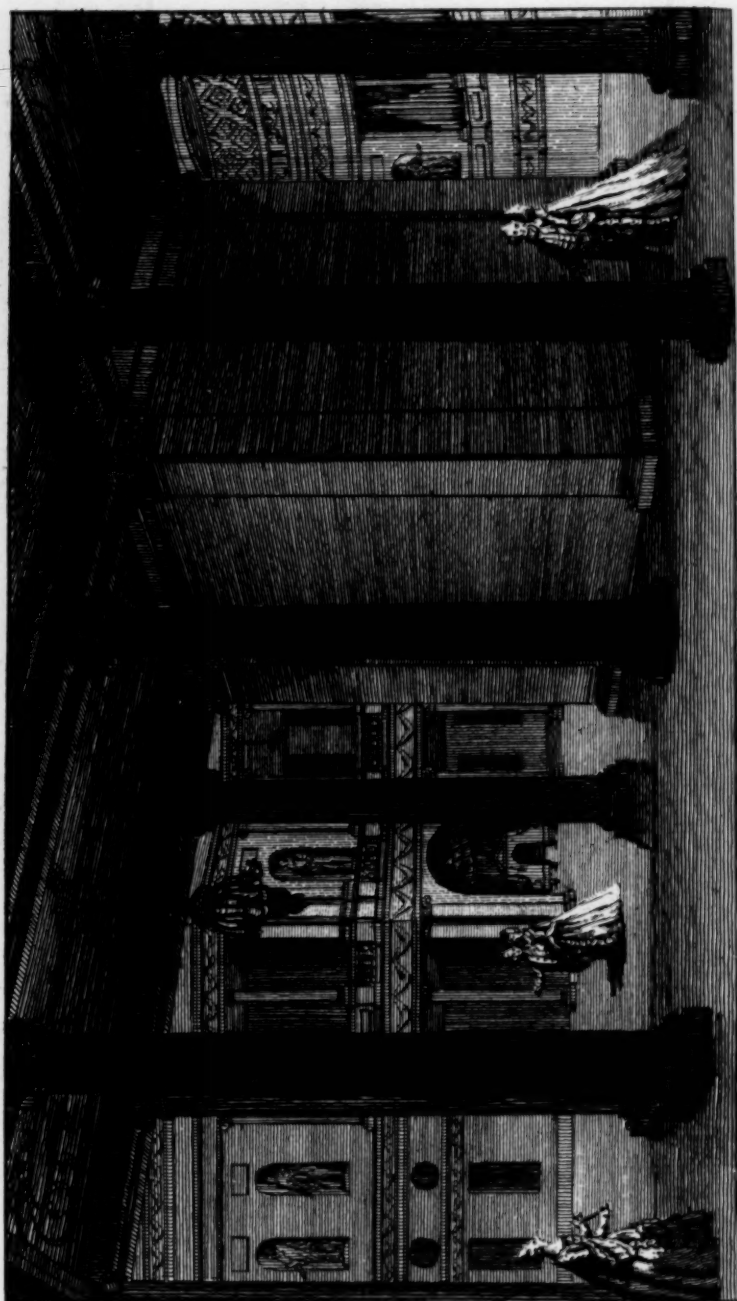
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Interior of the Theatre

ance of Italian operas, ridottos, masquerades, &c. Opposite this place of diversion is

Mr. Foote's Theatre. The inside of which is fitted up in a neat and commodious manner. Here are theatrical performances during the summer season, and the pieces chiefly consist of satirical comic pieces of Mr. Foote's own production. Near this is

Leicester-Square. Which took its name from the *Sidneys Earl of Leicester*, who formerly resided there, in the house which the late Princess Dowager of Wales dwelt in. This square is ornamented with a noble equestrian statue of George I. finely gilt, and placed in the centre of a grass plat, surrounded with rails, this statue formerly stood in the garden of the Duke of Chandos, at Cannons; which was purchased by the inhabitants of this square, on the demolition of that fine seat, and being brought hither it was erected on the present spot, in commemoration of that august monarch. A little northward is

Soho-square. In which is a handsome area, in the centre of which is a fountain, which is at present out of order, a statue of King Charles II. in stone, on a pedestal, whereon are carved four figures, representing the four principal rivers in England, viz. The Thames, Medway, Severn, and Humber. Adjoining to this square is

Oxford-street. The longest and handsomest-street in the City of London. It is regularly paved, and when the lamps, which are regularly placed on the houses, at proper distances, are lit up in the evening, there is a most beautiful prospect, and a fine perspective, the line of lamps, looking like a running rocket, and giving great pleasure to the eye of the spectator. In this street is

The *Pantheon*, A noble and magnificent structure, the inside of which is ornamented with the
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richest decorations and embellishments, and is worthy the observation of the curious, as neither art nor expence has been spared to fit it up in the most elegant and superb taste. The entertainments of this place are chiefly in the winter season, and consist of musical pieces, both Italian and English; masquerades, balls, concerts, &c. &c. when the place is adorned with embellishments of transparent paintings, temples, and other ornaments. Returning eastward, near High Holborn,

St. Giles's Church is situated, which takes its denomination from St. Giles, a Grecian, and the epithet of in the Fields, was given it to distinguish it from a church of the same name at Cripplegate.

The parish of *St. Giles's* is of great antiquity, and was formerly a village, supposed to have had its origin from an hospital founded here by Matilda (consort to Henry I. and daughter to Malcolm, king of Scotland), about the year 1117, which she perpetually endowed with three pounds per annum, for poor leprous persons of the city of London and county of Middlesex. This foundation Henry II. confirmed, with several benefactions; the number of persons afterwards admitted were fourteen from the city of London, and probably as many from Middlesex. This hospital, in the time of Edward the Third, became a cell to the order of Burton St. Lazar of Jerusalem, in Leicestershire, to whom the king gave it. This structure is thought to have stood where Loyd's court is at present situate, at the west end of the church.

When the gallows was removed from the Elms in Smithfield, about the year 1413, it was erected at the north-end of the garden wall belonging to this hospital, opposite the Pound, between the end of St. Giles's High-street and Hog-lane; in which place it continued till removed to the neighbourhood of Tyburn; the condemned criminals in their way

to the place of execution, usually stopped at this hospital, where they, as their last refreshment, were presented with a large bowl of ale.

Soon after the dissolution of this hospital, Henry the VIIIth, in the year 1545, granted the same, with the appurtenances, to the Lord Dudley; at which time, it is imagined, the chapel was converted into a parish church, which little edifice was taken down in 1623, and the materials only sold for nine pounds, eleven shillings and nine-pence. Another brick structure was raised upon the spot, at the expence of two thousand and sixty-eight pounds, seven shillings and two-pence, which was pulled down when the ground round about it was raised seven feet higher than the floor, and in 1730 the present church was begun and finished in 1734, at the expence of one thousand and twenty-six pounds, fifteen shillings and nine-pence, a third less than the cost of St. Martin's in the Fields was erected at.

The present edifice is one of the most simple and elegant of the modern structures. The east end is plain and majestic, and the smallness of the doors are the only things objected to at the west end. The steeple is light, airy and handsome, being at once a proof of the architect's judgment, and a great ornament to the whole building; the roof is arched, and adorned with fretwork, supported by stately columns of the Ionic order.

St. George's Church, Bloomsbury. The steeple of this church is a peculiarity, differing from any steeple hitherto erected, having placed his majesty King George I. on the top of it, in a Roman habit, and in full proportion; at the bottom of the pedestal, are the supporters of the British arms. This is a handsome edifice, build entirely of free stone, and has a very noble portico before it.

The *British Museum* consists of a grand collection of curiosities, the valuable remains of antiquity, and the large library of Sir Hans Sloane, which he collected

lected at the expence of fifty thousand pounds, and which he directed to be offered to parliament for twenty thousand pounds, which they accepted. As these number of natural and artificial curiosities, with the addition of the Cotton library, and many other things, required an extensive building for the repository of so valuable a treasure, Montague House in Bloomsbury, was purchased for that purpose, and repaired and fitted up accordingly; the expence attending it is as follows:

By Parliament for the purchase of Sir	} £.20,000
Hans Sloane's collection	
Paid for the Manuscripts of Lord Oxford	10,000
Ditto for Montague-House	10,000
Repairs, alterations, &c.	15,000
Vested in the public funds for salaries	
for officers and other necessary expences	30,000
	£.85,000

And in the year 1772, in order to secure to the public Sir William Hamilton's large collection of Etruscan, Grecian and Roman antiquities, brought from Italy, the sum of eight thousand four hundred and ten pounds was granted his majesty to make that purchase, and eight hundred and forty pounds for the trustees to provide a proper repository. These valuable antiquities were likewise deposited here.

This noble and curious collection is open for public inspection, without any expence. The method to gain admission, is, for those persons who have an inclination to see them, to send their Christian and Surnames, and places of abode, to the porter's lodge; when they are entered in a book, and in a few days the tickets are made out, in which

which the day and hour are specified for your admittance, and delivered on being sent for. The time allotted for your stay in the Museum is two hours. Fifteen are allowed to view it in one company, and there is always a gentleman acquainted with the collection, who superintends and describes any curiosity that you do not know.

His late Majesty added to this Museum the royal library of books and manuscripts, collected by the several Kings of England; and the late Major *Edwards* left it a fine collection of books, together with seven thousand pounds in reversion, for purchasing manuscripts, books, medals and other curiosities.

In the British Museum are three departments: one of printed books; that of natural and artificial productions; and the department of manuscripts, medals, and coins; besides many articles in the hall and other places, not comprehended in any particular department.

In the hall is a very curious model of a bridge; some sea-compasses, and several magnets and apparatuses, serving to shew the magnetical powers in philosophical uses. In another part is a painted genealogical tree of a noble Venetian family, and a large piece of painting representing several kinds of dead game. In one corner are two coffins of Egyptian mummies.

Many excellent portraits of illustrious persons hang up in the several departments of the Museum; they are presents, and are mostly placed in such rooms as contain presents which have been given by the persons they represent.

The first department to be mentioned is that of printed books, they are contained in twelve rooms.

The first room is set a-part for donations, and contains part of the late King's library; which in

the whole consists of a about twelve thousand volumes.

In the second room is Major Edwards's library, consisting of about three thousand volumes; it is composed of a good collection of English, French, and Italian books. To it is joined the Cotton library.

In the third room is the library of Dr. Birch, to which is added many valuable books.

In the fourth room is placed the first part of Sir Hans Sloane's library, the whole of which consists of about forty thousand volumes. The books preserved in this part consist of physic, pharmacy, anatomy, surgery, chemistry, &c. Here is a fine transparent painting of the Lava issuing from Mount Vesuvius; by darkening the room it is shewn to great advantage.

In the fifth room is the second part of Sir Hans's library, containing natural history. Here are some drawings, the finest that are to be seen in the world; particularly a book of drawings, by Monsr. Robert, painter to Louis XIV. of France: they consist of vegetables, curious animals, shells, and other natural productions. Sir Hans Sloane paid this artist five guineas for doing each leaf. Here is also another book of drawings, elegantly coloured from nature by Madam Marian; this is as valuable a collection as the other, and consists of a great variety of plants, with the insects that feed on them, and some other things.

The sixth room contains the third part of Sir Hans Sloane's library, containing books on philological subjects, grammars, lexicons, critics, treatises on rhetoric, geography, some travels, journals, and miscellanies.

In the seventh room is the fourth part of Sir Hans Sloane's library, containing histories of all nations, antient and modern; some treatises on chronology,

chronology, prints, globes, and large maps of different countries.

The eighth room contains the fifth part of Sir Hans's collection of books, consisting of treatises on the arts and sciences, systems of philosophy, ethics, astronomy, commerce, and philosophical transactions.

In the ninth room is the remaining part of Sir Hans Sloane's library, being books of divinity and law.

In the tenth room is deposited the first part of the royal library, given by his late Majesty. It consists of books collected in some of the former reigns. Here are also the libraries of Archbishop Cranmer, More, Arundel, and Lumley. In this room are preserved the first books printed in England and France; some are upon vellum, others on paper.

The eleventh room contains the second part of the royal library given by his late Majesty, classed in order, according to the reigns in which they were collected.

In the twelfth room is the remaining part of the royal library.

If any ingenious person has a desire, either for improvement or curiosity, to peruse any of the valuable books in this department, by applying to the trustees, he may have an order to attend the reading room for a time, where a particular officer is appointed to provide such books as may be wanted.

In our way to the next department, we are led up the back stairs, where are two canoes; the one from America, which is very ingeniously covered with the bark of a kind of birch tree, fixed to small ribs on the inside; the whole boat is so light, that
two

two men may easily carry it many miles, from one lake or river to another: the other is from Greenland, and is entirely covered with seal-skins; the upper part of it is decked with the same materials, a small hole only being in the middle for the man to sit and manage his paddle in. You will see a curious boat from Otaheite. The sides of the stairs are lined with abundance of dried animals, and stuffed skins of others; as large bats, turtles and tortoises; sharks jaws; heads and beaks of birds; a flamingo, a porcupine, the head of a sea-horse, and some crocodiles, &c. A variety of horns of different animals. Also dried fish brought from various parts of the world.

The first room we enter above stairs, is intituled,
"Collectio Sloaniana."

In this room are repositories of many amphibious animals in spirits; as frogs, toads crocodiles, allegators, guanas, cameleons, salamanders, and lizards.

The serpents consist of snakes, slow-worms, vipers, adders, rattle-snakes, and some serpents from South America, whose heads can scarcely be distinguished from the tails. Among the fish in spirits are, the hippocampus, or sea-horse, the flying-fish, the remora, pearl-oysters, the John Doree, sea-polipus, torpedo, a fish that benumbs those that touch it, barnacles, and many others.

A great variety of English and foreign birds preserved in spirits; as the king-fisher, wheatear, blue American titmouse, &c.

Parts of fish, foetuses of different animals, and some unnatural productions.

On the shelves round this room a great number of articles, from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, are preserved in spirits.

Here is also some curious shells.

The

The next room contains a most beautiful and large collection of foreign and domestic birds, they are stuffed and placed in glass frames; the colours of their feathers are preserved in the highest perfection. This is not the least curious part of the Museum, and claims your attention. Most of these delicate birds are paired, and have with them their nests, eggs, young ones, &c. among these is the bird of paradise, and many other rare birds. In one of the glass-cases between the windows, is an oron outon, or wild man of the mountains; in the other cases are curious productions of the ape and monkey species. Some young apes, a white fox, and a white hare, with other rarities beneath the tables, are worth notice.

A very numerous collection of eggs, among them are those of the ostrich, the cassoware, owls, eagles of various kinds, penguins, cormorants, maccaws, some parrots eggs, those of the China pheasant, kingfisher, miscle-birds, and some remarkable blue eggs from Virginia. There is also a very curious small egg contained within another; some that have irregular furrowed surfaces, and an egg on which is neatly and whimsically rivetted a small horse-shoe. Besides these, here are some eggs of crocodiles, guanas, lizards, turtles and tortoises.

Nests of insects; wasps nests, a large hornet's nest, spiders nests, some humble bees cells, and ants nests of various kinds. Here is a curious spider's nest from the West-Indies, to which the insect has, with great natural skill and ingenuity, contrived a valve, or trap-door, to secure the entrance, thereby defending its progeny from the attack of some enemy of the species.

Nests of birds; here you will find the hanging nests from the Indies; they hang by a slender filament to a small twig of a tree, and are by that means put out of the reach of any enemy of the quadruped

druped or reptile kind. The nests of the humming birds are pretty, particularly one, in which a very beautiful bird is sitting. A nest from the Indies; it is covered with leaves, which the birds are said to sew together with their beaks, whence they have the name of taylor-birds; the king-fisher's nest, the tom-tits, and many others.

Parts of birds; they consist of heads, beaks, talons, legs, quills, &c. Some quills of the condor of South America, a bird of such a prodigious size and strength, as to be able to carry a sheep through the air in its talons.

In one of the tables is a horn that grew out of the back part of a woman's head.

The next room is intitled, "*Collectio Sloaniana III.*"

Round the room, under their several titles, you will find the different kinds of coral; as black coral, consisting of sea-fans, sea-willows, sea-firs, and others of the like sort.

Some specimens of coral fastened to pieces of ships, on bottles, pieces of coin, &c. and also some of the black coral.

Corals that have stellated perforations; among these are several brain-stones, sea-mushrooms, &c.

Corals that have perforations, but are neither stellated nor radiated; they consist of many branched corals, some large and very curious.

A species of coral, some of which resembles woven cloth, or the leaf of a tree, others net-work.

Many hollow tubes, or pipes of coral, issuing from the same stock; the specimens are curious, varying in colour; but they are generally of a purple colour.

Here are a great variety of foreign fruits in spirits.

A great number of specimens of the different kinds of sponge, some very large.

Different

Different kinds of aromatic and other curious woods ; many sorts of gums, barks, and a numerous train of other vegetable productions ; among them is the Scythian lamb, the root of a plant much like fern that grows in Muscovy ; it is covered with a sort of down resembling wool, and has shoots, or fibres, which will serve well enough to represent the legs and horns of the vegetable animal.

Various kinds of silk grafts, common in the East and West-Indies. The different kinds of cotton as it grows in the Indies, some of it bursting from the pod.

A great number and variety of calabashes, of which the Indians of America make many of their household utensils : some sea cocoons, and soap-berries.

The Turkish-cap, or thistle melon. Several sorts of spices and drugs, &c. as cloves, which are the fruit of a large tree, having leaves like the laurel. Pepper as growing on the branches.

Beans of different kinds, colours, and sizes. The heads and fruits of palm-trees. Some tea-nuts, cocoa-nuts, &c. Guinea-corn, and maiz.

The bark-lace ; it is often, by curious people, made up into ruffles, &c. Here is preserved a kind of shirt or garment of it ; being the entire inner bark taken off the body of one of these trees.

Many specimens of roots ; as ginseng, rattlesnake root, contrayerva, and others. A great variety of gums, as gum elemi, galbanum, copal, styrax, &c. and some aromatic and other foreign woods.

Two specimens of fern of a very particular kind, produced in the island of St. Helena, and in some parts of South America.

Over the repositories are disposed, in order, a great number of sea productions of the coral kind ; as sea-fans, sea-willows, &c. and some large shells.

In

In the tables here, are a vast number of insects of various kinds ; as beetles of several sorts, and lady-birds, variegated and properly distinguished. Locusts ; of this kind are some curious specimens of what are called in the Indies walking leaves, or moving sticks, from the resemblance their wings have to the leaves of trees, and their bodies to a piece of stick ; these are a wonderful kind of insect, and worth remark : crickets, water scorpions, flies ; butterflies of various species, curious and beautiful ; moths, wasps, bees, ants, and gnats.

Insects without wings ; wood-lice, scorpions of different sorts, worms, &c.

Nests of insects ; and among them a ribbon made of a spider's web.

Many insects in spirits.

In one of the repositories are a variety of crabs of different kinds, colours, and countries. Some lobsters, sea-locusts, prawns, shrimps, and an extraordinary large claw of a lobster.

We now enter on another room, intituled, "Collectio Sloaniana II."

This room contains a fine collection of fossil-shells, figured fossils, recent shells, and some other articles, which particularly claim the attention of the ladies ; many of them are very scarce and valuable, others remarkably beautiful.

In the cabinets round the room, are several stones formed by droppings of water, which being impregnated with certain stony particles, by degrees petrifies, grows to the hardness of a spar, and consists of several coats. Here are various kinds of incrustations, petrified isicles, pea-stones, and other kinds of spars that do not shoot from the substance of the rock, but insensibly increase in bulk, preserving always a smooth and curious surface.

A human

A human scull and a sword, both of which are completely covered over and incruited with a stony substance to a considerable thickness, yet without losing their form; they were found in the Tyber at Rome.

A stone composed of several pebbles bedded in a mass of pure earth.

Eagle-stones, or hollow pebbles; those which particularly bear this name have another enclosed in the cavity of them, which may be known by their rattling. In others is very plainly heard a liquid, which, on opening them, is only found to be foul water.

Stones supposed to be formed of coral which had been buried in the earth for some considerable space of time, till it arrived to a state of petrification.

In this room are preserved a number of fossil-shells; as spiral or snail-shells of various kinds; the horns of Jupiter Ammon, generally called snake-stones; petrified sea shells of the bivalve kind, being plain and common oysters of various sizes; bivalve shells with circular lines on the outside, being fossil oysters and muscles; fossil-shells of the scallop-oyster kind; petrified sea-urchins, or hedge-hogs; thunder-stones, and star-stones.

Petrified parts of fish. Among the specimens are slates of various colours, on which are represented, with natural and distinct marks, the skeleton of some fish, or the parts thereof. Teeth of sharks and other fish; petrified grinders of the wolf-fish; palates of various kinds of fish; petrified crabs.

Petrified parts of land animals; among them are the grinders of an elephant, &c.

Petrified plants; here are a number of pieces of wood turned into stone; slates and pebbles, having on them the perfect figure of fern and other leaves; in some of them the plant is immersed, but projects

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from others of the stones. Figured slates, and various kinds of earthy matter found in digging.

Stones or balls found in the stomach and other parts of the intestines of animals; among them are the bezoars, found in the intestines of an Indian goat; they have been deemed of great use in medicine.

Several specimens of stones extracted from human bodies; the larger from the urine-bladder, the small from the gall-bladder, and the others were formed in the kidneys: among them are two large stones, which were taken from a man; they are chained together.

Lava from the eruptions of Vesuvius and Ætna.

In the large tables are the recent shells, which are all ranged in proper order according to their different species.

One of the large tables contains a part of the univalves, or shells consisting of one piece or part, as follow: the sea-hedgehog, or urchin, the sea-egg, and the sea-cake; most of them are of a globular figure, sometimes with, at other times without spines. Among these specimens are, the round sea-eggs, the rounded flattish sea-eggs, the oval, flat, radiated, and undulated sea-eggs; some few of them yet retain their spines.

Many spines of the shells just mentioned, preserved in their recent state as they dropped from the shell.

Limpet-shells; these are of a gibbous shape, the summit of the shell is sometimes whole, at others perforated; frequently sharp pointed, often obtuse; many have circular ridges, others are radiated. The deck and chambered limpet-shell are worth notice.

Sea, land, and fresh-water snails.

Bead-shells and pea-shells of various colours.

Top-shell,

Top-shell, trumpet-shells, the tower of Babel, the mitre-shell, the spindle, screw-shells, wing-shells, and some others, named from their shapes.

Another table contains the remainder of the shells.

Among these are, the woodcock-shell, the thorny or prickly woodcock-shell, the endive-shell, the caltrop-shell, the Ethiopian crown; several kinds of harp-shells, the variegated ribbed tun-shell, some Persian shells, boat-shells, Gondola-shells, the Persian crowns, and many shells that resemble figs and other fruit. Olive shells; of these are the admiral, vice-admiral, tyger-shells, Hebrew letters, onyx-shell, and several kinds of leopard-shells.

Porcelain shells; a few of the most curious of this kind are, the Arabian letter-shell, the map-shell, the argus and false argus, the tortoise porcelain, the beetle, the Chinese and boat porcelain, the atlas porcelain, mole porcelains, and one specimen of that kind called the weaver's shuttle.

Sailor-shells. It has been conjectured that men first learned the use of sails from the little fish that inhabits it: it often swims on the surface of the sea, throwing out a membrane that serves it instead of a sail; and it has other parts which it uses as oars and a rudder; among the specimens, one of the shells is cut vertically in such a manner as to discover the different concamerations. Here are the small thin nautilus, and the paper nautilus.

Tooth-shells; a shelly tube resembling the tusk of an elephant, or the horn of some animal, which is a little bent. Worm-shells; they are of a very irregular shape, and nothing but a kind of testaceous covering the sea-worms inhabit.

The remainder of this table is filled with bivalve shells; such as oyster and scollop shells.

Heart-

Heart-shells; the most curious are, Venus's-heart, the Noah's-ark, the ox-heart, human-heart, thorny hearts, and speckled heart-shells.

Also some curious shells called the Roman-mantle, the Arabian shell, the basket-shell, the yellow chama, and the articulated white chama.

Muscles; some of them have pearls fixed to the inside of the shell, occasioned by its having been by some means or other accidentally injured.

Here are a set of figures representing miners, in the ordinary dresses they wear in Bohemia, Saxony, and other parts of Germany. With them are the tools they use in their work; also a view of a mine, shewing their huts, ladders, and crucifixes belonging to them, they being commonly seen about the entrance of mines situated in those places where the Roman Catholic religion prevails.

The small tables by the windows, both in this and the other rooms, contain a vast number of intaglios on shells, onyxes, sardonyxes, crystals, hyacinths, jaspers, agate, Mocoe, cornelian, and other precious stones of all kinds, opaque and transparent, rough and polished, some loose, others set in rings and other devices. Models, impressions taken in glass paste from antique seals.

In one of the cases by the window in this room, among a number of fine pearls, is a very large and curious pink pearl, it is of great value. Here is also a remarkable pair of gloves, made with the beard of a muscle, and by them is the muscle-shell.

Under the tables in these rooms are a number of large folio volumes; many of them are filled with rare and curious plants, brought from all countries.

The next room is intituled, "Collectio Sloaniana I." and contains a collection of minerals and fossils.

They are all placed under their proper titles.

At the top are some large pieces of crystal, brought from the Hartz-forest in Germany, and other mines.

The cabinet of specimens of flints, agates, and cornelians.

Jaspers; the blood-stone, the serpentine marble; florid jaspers, distinguished by a variety of colours; on some of them are delineated, by the hand of nature, representations of rivers, trees, landscapes, ruins of buildings, &c.

Specimens of several kinds of marble and alabaster.

Spars and moon-stones.

Chrystals.

Sulphurs; in this repository are many specimens of stones that resist fire, and of the different kinds of sulphurs, or inflammable minerals. Cotton stone, ambers of various kinds, bitumens, jets, coals, and Jews pitch.

Minerals and metals; a large collection of ores from almost all the known mines in the world; consisting of lead ore, silver and gold ore, tin ore, iron and copper ores, quicksilver and cinnibar ores; antimony, bismuth, cobalt, and calamine.

In this room are a number of handles for daggers, knives and forks, some seals, heads of canes or walking sticks; a variety of cups, dishes, boxes, &c. They are all made either of agate, Mocoastone, onyx, cornelian, jasper, blood-stone, or nephritic-stone, &c. Some Turkish and Persian daggers, and some knives with the blades inlaid with gold.

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The large tables contain a very curious collection of fossil shells, figured shells, natural and simple fossils, and minerals.

In the first table are petrified oysters, various fossil scallop-shells, snake-stones, sea-eggs, the cavities of which are entirely filled with stone. Petrified spines of the sea hedge-hog, star-stones, fossil coral, fossil cockle-shell, and shells where the fish extends itself into many different cells. Bones either preserved in stone, or petrified; impressions of fish on stones, or petrified. Petrified insects.

In the other table we find figures of leaves and other parts of plants, very naturally represented on pebbles, and some pieces of petrified wood. Specimens of figured marble slates, &c. A collection of fossil shells found in Hampshire. Drop-stones, formed by incrustation, particularly in the Peak in Derbyshire.

Several specimens of the gypsum, a kind of stone, of which plaister of Paris is made. Various kinds of spars, crystals, marble, jasper, and agate, &c.

In one of the tables, near the windows, on the right-hand, amongst a number of precious stones, &c. is a rough Egyptian pebble, broke in two parts, on each piece is a perfect resemblance of the head of Chaucer, as he is usually painted, entirely the work of nature; at your back is a painting of him.

Among the models of diamonds, in a table near the windows, is that of Pitt's brilliant, which was sold to the King of France for an hundred and twenty thousand pounds. The present King wears it in his hat instead of a button; its weight is an hundred and thirty-six carats and three quarters.

A model of a fine rose-diamond, weighing an hundred and thirty-nine carats and a half, being two and three quarters more than Pitt's brilliant;
but,

but, not having so fine a lustre, is not so valuable; this diamond is in the possession of the Emperor of Germany; it formerly belonged to Charles the Bold, the last Duke of Burgundy.

A great variety of crystals manufactured into vases, cups, boxes, beads and balls, &c. Some pieces of coral, finely cut in various shapes. A deal of amber curiously manufactured into bells, bottles, handles for instruments, &c.

A variety of utensils of agate, jasper, &c. as spoons, necklaces, pendants, rings, boxes, buttons, &c. and a pestle, mortar, and plate, of Egyptian porphyry.

Beneath the tables in this room are abundance of lava from Vesuvius and Ætna.

We now enter a most magnificent room, finely ornamented with fresco paintings, consisting of architecture, stair-cases, flowers, statues, and other things properly arranged.

The dome is supported by several atlantes, and on it are represented a council of the heathen gods.

In the different compartments the giants are turned out of heaven.

Mercury is seen ready to receive his orders as messenger of the gods.

In another appears Ceres and Neptune, Pan and Amphitrite.

Phæton is represented driving the chariot of Phœbus, preceded by Aurora, and properly attended by the hours.

In this room is the first part of Sir *William Hamilton's* collection of Etruscan, Grecian, and Roman antiquities.

They consist of a number of vessels, of different forms, made of a kind of fine pale red earth; some of

of them plain, but elegantly varnished; others painted with various ornaments.

Here are a vast number of ancient mugs, pitchers, &c. small figures of animals, and other Egyptian gods; together with some household utensils.

Abundance of ancient tools, hinges, handles, nails, buckles, keys, needles, hooks, &c.

Various charms, seals, rings, and curious stones; dice, inscriptions, &c.

Some Roman play-house tickets; each ticket has a number on it, which referred to the seat the person who had it was to set on.

By the window is a beautiful table, made with the lava from Vesuvius, intermixed with marble.

The next department consists of a collection of manuscripts, medals, and coins.

In this room are the Royal and Cottonian collection of manuscripts, consisting of upwards of two thousand volumes.

Among the royal manuscripts are some very ancient copies of the Holy Scriptures, and translations of them into many different Oriental and other languages.

Some old and curious manuscripts, treating on the subject of religion, and of the different confessions of faith, in various languages.

Some large volumes of history, finely wrote, and ornamented in a most elegant manner with paintings.

A great number of manuscripts relating to the history and government of the church, and other curious subjects.

The Cottonian collection of manuscripts is ancient and noble, consisting of original charters, deeds, and evidences of fact.

There

There are many ancient copies of several parts of the Bible.

A number of impressions of seals, &c.

The room we next enter is intituled, "Bibliotheca Harleiana MSS. I."

These are a part of the Harleian manuscripts; containing many curious copies of the Bible, and the different parts of it, in a variety of languages.

Some original manuscripts, treating of divinity and ecclesiastical matters; Alcorans and other Turkish books; and a Thorah, the five books of Moses, finely wrote in Hebrew on a vellum roll.

But what is more particularly to be admired, is an original of that great bulwark of our liberties, the Magna Charta.

In this room is a series of English medals, beginning with William Rufus, and reaching down to the present times.

By turning a button, these medals may be viewed both in front and reverse.

"Bibliotheca Harleiana II."

This room contains another part of the Harleian manuscripts, treating chiefly of philosophical, historical, and philological subjects, in a variety of languages, and by many different authors.

"Harleiana III. Chartæ et Rotuli."

This room contains the Harleian collection of original (or very ancient and authentic copies of) charters, acts of parliaments, deeds, warrants, rolls, and other instruments in writing, relative to a great number of transactions at home and abroad. They are locked up in cabinets.

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In this room is a series of French medals, beginning with those of Pharamond.

In an adjoining room is carefully preserved, in several small cabinets, Sir Hans Sloane's collection of medals. Their number is said to be upwards of twenty thousand.

“Bibliotheca Sloaniana MSS.”

This room contains Sir Hans Sloane's manuscripts. They are a valuable collection, though not so ancient as those before-mentioned. Their subjects are comprehensive, and consequently may be esteemed of general use. There are many original treatises on philosophy, physick, natural history, and in fine, almost the whole circle of sciences,

Here is a table of Pontifical medals, beginning with Martin the fifth (who was the first of the Popes that struck them good) and carried on in a chronological series to the present times.

We now enter on another department of natural and artificial productions; part of them the collection of Sir Hans Sloane; another part given by T. Hollis, Esq. and some articles given by Mr. Letheulier.

“Collectio Sloaniana.” Many pieces of antiquity; consisting of a great number of urns, vessels, &c. used of old by different nations.

We here find many modern articles brought from distant nations.

In one corner of this room, in a glass-case, are deposited two Egyptian mummies, and a coffin. The faces are covered with a gilded mask. At their feet is a skull and several bones; as feet and hands, taken from a broken mummy. Here are some small earthen idols; a square case in which the Egyptians placed some utensils belonging to the deceased

deceased, and deposited it near the body; also two models of a mummy, one of which they put near the coffin at the head, and the other at the feet.

Near the mummies is an urn of Ibis, and several Egyptian Idols in bronze.

Over the glass-case is a mummy brought from Teneriff, and presented to the Museum by Dr. Lettsom; it is placed in a wooden case, not being fit for public inspection.

That the Egyptians believed the existence of the human soul after its quitting the body, may be fairly concluded from their generally believing, that the spirit which animated the living body, was continually hovering about it after its disunion; they thought it affected by any injury, or corruption the dead body might receive: therefore they endeavoured, with the greatest care, to preserve their deceased, that the soul might be inspired with a kind of pleasing idea of its former union.

This was done three several ways:

The first for the common people; and consisted only of salting the viscerated body after a particular manner, having first cleansed it from all impurities, drying it either by a natural or artificial heat; and finally placed in a fine sycamore coffin. They always made choice of that wood, it being esteemed the most durable.

The next method was for those of a higher rank; which was embalming them with a kind of resinous or bitumenous substance, properly mixed with cheap and ordinary drugs. Some say they used much of a resinous substance which swims on the surface of the dead sea in Judea, called Jews pitch. The coffins of these were of a better kind of sycamore, painted with various colours, and ornamented with curious hieroglyphics, which their superstition prompted them to imagine helped to preserve the body from corruption.

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The last and most expensive method was reserved for those of very eminent stations; the brains were first extracted, perhaps through the nostrils, and the corpse viscerated in a very curious manner, without injuring the outward part of the body, which was thoroughly cleansed. They next proceeded to fill the cavities with bitumenous and aromatic substances, properly prepared and mixed, using the most precious and costly gums, balsams, and spices. A liquid being prepared, in which a quantity of the above substances have been dissolved, they boiled the body therein, that the most remote part of every muscle might be strongly impregnated with the embalming quality. Then they dried the body, (the method of doing which is not with certainty known) and wrapt it round with bandages of linen cloth, and the bark papyrus; filling up the hollow parts, and sometimes the cavity of the belly, with small earthen figures, impressed with superstitious hieroglyphics. They were deposited in coffins, ornamented with gold, and hieroglyphics of the most noble kind.

Among the Egyptian antiquities are several bronze figures of Isis, Osiris, &c.

A musical instrument of metal, in form of a racket, traversed by several moveable bars.

A great number and variety of small earthen figures, shaped like mummies, some adorned with hieroglyphics, others plain.

Urns, representations of idols, Egyptian priests, &c.

Several bustos and groups of figures in earthen ware.

Some amulets with loops to them, which the Egyptians, wore about their persons, as charms or preservatives against bad fortune, unforeseen accidents, sickness, &c.

Representen-

Representations of animals and insects made of marble, agate, cornelian, &c.

Small oblong pieces of enamelled earth, notched, as is in general conjectured, to mark the rising and falling of the water in the Nile.

Pebbles curiously marked with hieroglyphics and figures, and some Phœnician seals.

Hetruscan antiquities. Figures of gods in bronze. A number of vessels of different forms, made of pale red earth; some plain and elegantly varnished, others painted with figures, letters, and various ornaments; these vases have two handles, also covers to them. They are of various sizes.

Jars with triangular mouths, intended to pour water on the hands of the priests, or for libations in their sacrifices. Dishes of various shapes and sizes; some of them have pedestals.

Cups for containing a great variety of precious ointments.

Some urns of plain alabaster; others very large, ornamented with figures and inscriptions.

Roman antiquities. They consist of several ancient figures, bustos and basso relievos of various kinds, and other curious articles.

Sacrificing vessels of marble, and marble-heads of persons. Bronze figures of Venus, Cupid, Hercules, &c. The heads of Juno, Diana, Apollo, &c. in bronze.

Uncommon masks, various votaries or oblations; models of circuses, the places where they exhibited their public games. Pieces of stones, bricks, and earthen pipes, dug out of ancient Roman ruins.

Sacrificing instruments. Under this head are a variety of odd-fancied metal lamps; some like animals; others, monsters as have not their likeness in nature.

A sacrificing knife, simpulums, chalices, ladles, and other instruments of brass, used by the priests in their sacrifices.

Roman dishes, various in form and size.

Small glass or earthen bottles, chiefly in the form of phials. At the Roman funerals, the friends of the deceased used to fill them with their tears, and deposit them with their ashes.

A number of earthen sepulchral lamps of various forms. Square urns, with covers and inscriptions on them.

An ordinary kind of Roman and British urns, wherein the ancients, after having burnt the bodies of the deceased, deposited their ashes, burying them with the lamps, lacrymatories, &c. already mentioned.

The antiquities given by T. Hollis, Esq; are of several kinds :

An alabaster round urn with a cover, and a square one ; these were for the purpose of depositing ashes.

Several bronze figures of Egyptian idols, priests, &c.

Figures of Roman gods, heroes, generals, and soldiers. Marble bustos of Janus, Hercules, Diana, &c.

Some large earthen jars, which the ancients used for philtration of liquids.

American idols. They are made of earth, and are either burnt or hardened in the sun.

A Japanese pagod, a model of a temple with an idol in it.

Indian pots, and many other articles by them applied to domestic uses.

A nest of baskets made of the bark of a tree, and edged with porcupine quills, dyed of various colours.

A bacchus of alabaster, and two earthen dishes of Raphael's painting.

Some

Some bastinadoes, used by the Turks to beat the soles of the feet of offenders.

In one of the repositories near the windows, are some calumets of peace, large tobacco pipes, which the Indians of North America use as a token of friendship.

A variety of musical instruments from the East and West Indies. Drums from China, America and Lapland.

Another repository contains a variety of ancient mathematical instruments.

On the table of Roman antiquities are several curious heads and bustos. Bricks and tiles with figures and letters stamped on them. Figures of animals, heads of canes or sticks, &c. Keys, bracelets, and other ornaments of metal. Pebbles with figures and inscriptions on them.

Some Roman weights. Various kinds of measures for oil, pulse, &c. Parts of ancient pavements and Mosaic work.

Turkish talismans, or charms, with Arabic inscriptions, being generally a sentence of the Alcoran.

Tabbabs or seals (inscribed with Arabic words), which the Turks use instead of signing their names.

Spells or charms, marked with the constellations, figures of angels, &c.

Some articles given by T. Hollis, esq; particularly thread, corn, hinges, and other matters, brought from the ruins of Herculaneum.

Brass axes, heads of spears, wedges, &c. and some keys, bracelets, and other articles.

Among the articles given by Mr. Letheullier, we find some Egyptian idols of a small size.

In a glass case, is a curious cork model of the ruined temple of the goddess Cybele, near the city of Rome.

Over

Over the repositories are a variety of American household utensils, made of vegetables, chiefly gourds; and some snow-shoes, and sledges used in the northern nations of Europe. A large calabash (a kind of American vegetable), in the form of a globe.

Shields, drums, targets, and other instruments of war. Hats, fans, &c.

The last room contains the remainder of Sir William Hamilton's collection of Etruscan, Grecian, and Roman antiquities.

Here are a vast number of earthen vessels of various sizes and forms; some of them finely varnished, and painted with letters, figures, and other ornaments.

Among them are some tolerable sized drinking vessels; they are made to stand mouth downwards, so that the person to whom they were given to drink, were obliged to empty their mugs before they could set them out of their hands.

The rest consist of a vast number of ancient household utensils, scales, weights, small bronze, gods, pieces of armour, &c. &c.

On the cieling in this room is the latter part of the story of Phaeton. The gods are assembled; and, whilst Jupiter is casting his thunder bolts at Phaeton falling from the chariot, you see Saturn, Apollo, Mars, Neptune, Juno, Diana, Venus, Cupid, Mercury, Minerva, and Bacchus, in various attitudes, and agitated by various passions.

As you come out of this last room you will see a busto of Sir Hans Sloane, on a pedestal.

On the cieling at the head of the stairs begins the story of Phaeton: the gods are assembled, and the youth appears asking Phœbus to permit him to drive his chariot for a day; he consents, and in another part is seen conducting him to the chariot: Diana is near them, and Juno is attended by Iris.

Farther

Farther on, Phaeton, with all the ardour of youth, is driving the chariot of the sun, accompanied by the hours in the form of women. Time is represented by Saturn, Eternity by a woman holding a serpent, and Cybele, or the goddess of the earth, appears also.

In a compartment as you go down the stairs, the rivers Nile and Tiber are represented by gigantic figures emblematically ornamented: and there are views of emblematical landscapes at a distance, and several fine pieces of architecture.

In another are the feasts and sacrifices of Bacchus.

The Fresco paintings on the side of the stair-case, are, Cæsar and his military retinue, the chiefs of the provinces he had in part subdued attending on him, and others on their knees, imploring his protection or assistance.

Bedford-House. A neat regular and handsome building, so happily situated, that it enjoys the pleasure of the town and country, at one and the same time. Before it is a handsome square with a grass plot, enclosed with rails, and a prospect down Southampton-street into Holborn, while the back front has an extensive view (over beautiful gardens) of the hills of Highgate and Hampstead, with the country around. Contiguous to this, is

Queen's-Square. Which being left open towards the country, forms a beautiful landscape, and is a great advantage to the square, which consists of very handsome buildings and genteel inhabitants; adjoining to this is *Red-Lion Square*; which is small, having a grass plot railed in, in the center of which is a stone obelisk, with four small turrets, for pumps and watch-houses at the angles of the area. Not far from here, on the out-part of the town,

The *Foundling-Hospital* is situated: A large and magnificent edifice, having a fine chapel in front, with handsome wings; the area before this structure

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is exceeding spacious, and on each side is a handsome work-place, for the employment of the children maintained in this hospital. On the west side is a very pretty parterre; and at the back front is a kitchen garden, &c.

The inside of the chapel has a peculiar neatness in it; at the altar-piece is a very beautiful painting; on each side of a very fine organ, and in part of the galleries, the children are placed; the windows at the east and west end are adorned with the arms of the charity, governors and others painted on glass. Gentlemen and ladies who chuse to attend divine service at this chapel, pay for their seats quarterly.

The court room is ornamented with some capital pictures, a fine painting by Mr. Hayman, the subject from the second of *Exodus*, ver. 8 and 9, the words of which, are, "The maid went and called the child's mother, and Pharaoh's daughter said unto her, Take this child away and nurse it for me, and I will give you wages."

The ensuing verse is the subject of the next picture, (painted by Mr. Hogarth) viz. "And the child grew up, and she brought him to Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her son, and she called his name Moses."

The third picture is the history of Ishmael, painted by Mr. Highmore, the subject taken from the twenty-first chapter of *Genesis*, ver. 17. "And the angel of the Lord called to Hagar out of heaven, and said to her, What aileth thee, Hagar? fear not for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is."

The other picture is painted by Mr. Wills, the subject from the eighteenth of *Luke*, ver. 16. "Jesus said, suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."

On

On each side of these pictures are placed smaller ones in circular frames, representing the most considerable hospitals in and about London, viz. The Foundling, St. George's, Chelsea, Bethlehem, St. Thomas's, Greenwich, Christ's and Sutton's hospitals; the last is also called the Charter-house.

Over the chimney is a very curious bas relief, representing children employed in navigation and husbandry, being the employments to which the children of this hospital are chiefly destined; this was carved by that ingenious artist, Mr. Rysbrack, who presented it to this charity. This room is likewise adorned with stucco work, a marble chimney piece, and other ornaments by eminent hands.

In the other rooms are the pictures of several of the governors and benefactors, and in the dining-room is a large and beautiful sea-piece, representing the English fleet in the Downs, by Mr. Monamy.

The following is a short account of this noble and serviceable charity, which was first set on foot by several worthy and reputable merchants in the reign of Queen Anne, who left very handsome legacies at their death, for carrying the design into execution, which was accomplished by the generous endeavours of Mr. Thomas Coram, who lived to see the building completed. In the thirteenth of George II. in the year 1739, at the intercession of the above gentleman, a charter was granted for establishing the said hospital, constituting the governors and others a body politic and corporate, under the name of "The Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of exposed and deserted young Children." The legislature have been very beneficent in allotting considerable sums for the support of this institution, besides numbers of benefactors and subscribers, who have largely contributed towards it, by donations and legacies.

As charity is allowed to be the purest incense we can offer up to the Almighty, certainly it never can extend its benignity to greater objects than to young children exposed and deserted by their parents; these, through their tender and infant years, claim the assistance of the humane and benevolent, and 'tis such as these this hospital takes under their friendly wings. Here under proper regulations they are tenderly brought up and diligently instructed in every necessary method for their future livelihood, and at a proper age the boys are apprenticed out to different masters, and become compleat mariners, tradesmen, &c. who might probably otherwise have never had means to support their existence. The girls likewise are employed in as useful a manner, and taught to spin, use their needle and other domestic work, or put out for a term of years, to be employed in the linnen or some other manufactory. Those persons who desire to have a boy or girl from this hospital, apply by petition, when after due enquiry has been made into the person's character, they have one sent to them, who is properly indentured to them for a term of years. We must now deviate a little out of our direct road, and returning somewhat back cross Holborn, take a view of

Covent-Garden, which is a very handsome square, with beautiful piazzas on the east and north sides. In this square, is one of the most noted markets in London for fruits, flowers, roots and physical herbs. On the west end stands the church of

St. Paul Covent-Garden. This is a most magnificent building, built by Inigo Jones, and esteemed a master-piece. The inside of this church is very beautiful, and what is remarkable, the roof is supported without any pillars. Near this square are

Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden Theatres. These buildings have no fronts towards the streets that recommends

commends them to a description, but the insides are fitted up with every elegance and ornament, that is necessary to give pleasure to the eye, and the whole extremely well calculated for the convenience of the audience and performers; the painting, scenery and dresses, are extremely costly and beautiful, and the many improvements and alterations made in our Theatres by that inimitable genius, David Garrick, Esq. has rendered them equal, if not superior to any places of the kind in the world. Not far from here, is

Lincoln's-Inn Fields. A large and spacious square, with a handsome grass plot, enclosed with iron rails; in the centre of this area is a piece of water, and round the whole within the iron rails is a gravel walk, for the convenience of the inhabitants. This is esteemed to be the largest square (except Grosvenor) in Europe, and the houses which surround it are handsome and noble. On the side adjoining to this square, is

Lincoln's Inn. Appointed for the residence of gentlemen of the law; here is also a square, which though smaller is as neat as any in town; having, in the center, a fountain, which is at present out of repair; this square is open on one side, which affords a pleasing prospect of the gardens belonging to this Inn, where is a large terras on the west end, from which you have a fine view over Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

Here is an ancient chapel belonging to this inn, standing on a piazza; the inside of this building attracts many admirers; the painting on the windows being reckoned the most curious in London. Therein are represented the twelve patriarchs and apostles, with their proper symbols; and what is remarkable, they were taken down in the time of Oliver Cromwell, and sold to a gentleman who preserved them entire, and after the restoration, they
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were purchafed of him by the fociety, who replaced them.

We fhall now proceed to conduct our readers through the fuburbs of this great metropolis, and though they more properly belong to the County of Middlefex, yet as they are in the Bills of mortality, and clofely connected with London, it would therefore be highly improper to omit adding to our defcription of that City, whatever is remarkable and worthy of obfervation in thofe parifhes which form an extenfive part of the general mafs.

The SUBURBS

The SUBURBS of the CITY of LONDON.

AS the histories and governments of the several parishes and liberties within this district, are separate, we shall therefore digest them alphabetically, and describe them separately, that we may continue that order and perspicuity we have hitherto observed.

Christ's Church, Spitalfields. This parish is in the Hundred of *Osulston*, and was (till 1728) part of the parish of *St. Dunstan's Stepney*, denominated *Spittlefields Hamlet*.

A very handsome Church is erected on the south-side of Church-street, which was one of the fifty new churches appointed by Parliament, in 1710. The foundation was laid in 1723, and the whole structure finished in six years.

This parish, which may be compared to a little province, is chiefly inhabited by weavers and others employed in the silken manufacture; and derives its name of *Spittle-fields* from its vicinity to an hospital, or *Spittle*, dedicated to *St. Mary*.

St. Dunstan's, Stepney. This Parish has increased so greatly in buildings and inhabitants, that it has been divided into nine separate ones, and the old parish still remains one of the largest in the Bills of Mortality.

This parish appears to be of great antiquity; being antiently denominated *Stibenboda*, a Saxon compound implying *Stiben's Heath*, and was a Manor belonging to the Bishop of London in the time of William the Conqueror.

The Church belonging to this parish is decent, and the inside is handsomely ornamented. On a stone

stone on the east side of the portico, leading up to the gallery, on the north side of the chancel, are inscribed these words :

Of Carthage great I was a stone,
 O mortals read with pity !
 Time consumes all, it spareth none,
 Men, mountains, towns, nor city :
 Therefore, O mortals ! all bethink
 You whereunto you must,
 Since now such stately buildings
 Lie buried in the dust.

High Holborn Liberty. Situate without the bars of the City, belongs to the parish of St. *Andrew's*, though it possesses a separate government, chusing their own officers and others, independent of that part of the parish within the bars

The most remarkable antiquity in this Liberty is the Manor of *Portpool*, (a Prebend of St. Paul's Cathedral) so denominated, it is thought from its neighbourhood to a pool or place, where the great Roman military way, called *Watling-street*, was intersected by that of *Old-street*, another Roman way, which led from east to west.

Where *Grays Inn* is at present situated the capital messuage of this manor stood, the only part thereof now remaining, is the chapel. The present appellation was received from the noble family of *Gray* of *Wilton*, who became possessors thereof in the Reign of *Edward* the third. This manor was demised to certain Students of the Law, by that name, and was afterwards purchased by the Prior and Monks of *Shene*, who granted them a lease of it, for six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence *per annum*, and falling into the hands of *Henry* the VIIIth, in 1541, he confirmed

firmed the same to the students at the aforesaid rent.

In this Inn of Court is a neat square, library and chapel, besides a handsome garden and extensive walks, where much company resort in the summer season.

Charter-House, or Sutton's Hospital. This house which is situate near Smithfield, was formerly a Priory belonging to the order of *Chastreu* or *Carthusian Monks*, from whence this appellation is derived. The antient monastery was founded by one *Manny*, in the year 1371, in honour of God and the Virgin Mary, by the appellation of the Salutation of the Mother of God. At its suppression by Henry VIII. it was conferred upon *Sir Thomas Audley*, with whose only daughter it went by marriage to *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, and from him by descent to *Thomas Earl of Suffolk*, who disposed thereof to *Thomas Sutton, Esq.* Citizen and Girdler of London.

King James I granted this worthy Citizen Letters Patent to establish the said hospital according to his request, and the founder fitted up the house every way convenient for the reception of his pensioners and scholars, at a very great expence, and endowed it with manors and other lands, the amount of which at present is near six thousand pounds *per annum*.

In this hospital eighty old pensioners are provided with handsome apartments, and all the necessaries of life, except apparel, in lieu of which, they are allowed a gown and seven pounds *per annum* each. There are a number of scholars likewise supplied with all the necessaries of life, and instructed in the classics. Such of them who are found the most capable, are sent to the universities, where they have an allowance of twenty pounds *per annum* each, for the term of eight years,

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and as a farther encouragement, the governors have nine preferments in their patronages for those students who were educated in this hospital. Those boys who are not adapted for classical learning, are put out apprentices to mechanical trades, and the sum of forty pounds given with each of them.

St. James's Clerkenwell. The most remarkable thing in this parish is the Church, which is part of the antient priory church of the monastery dedicated to *St. James of Jerusalem*, and built by *Jordan Briest*, in the year 1100, for the reception of nuns, to which great numbers flocked from all parts. After its dissolution in the reign of *Henry VIII.* it became the inheritance of *Sir William Cavendish*, afterwards created *Duke of Newcastle*, who erected that stately square brick edifice on the north side of the church, now in the possession of *Mr. William Gomm*, an Upholsterer. A little south east of this church is

St. John's Square. Where stood a house or hospital, dedicated to *St. John*, and likewise founded by *Jordan Briest*, in 1110. In this magnificent fabric the Knights Hospitallers dwelt, who, from the greatest poverty, by the profuse liberality of simple bigots and enthusiasts, became so very rich, that their prior was reckoned the first Baron of the kingdom, and vied with the king for state and grandeur.

The riches and insolence of these Knights, raised the antipathy of the populace to such a height, that the rebels of Kent, headed by *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, set fire to their magnificent seat and consumed it, which was afterwards rebuilt in a more superb manner, in which state it remained till the suppression of religious houses by *Henry VIII.* the only part of which now standing is the stately south gate at the lower end of the square, called *St. John's Square*.

In *Cobham-Row*, *Cold Bath Fields*, is the *Small-Pox Hospital*, where persons of both sexes and of all ages, are taken care of; both as to phyfic and diet, while under that calamitous distemper. They have likewise another hospital, a very handsome building, lately erected near Battle Bridge, for the inoculation of persons for the small-pox.

As we promised to take particular notice of Sir *Hugh Middleton*, and of the *New River Company*, we cannot do it with more propriety than at present, the New River Water-works are situate in Spa Fields, in this parish, from whence the company supplies at this time, near forty-thousand houses with water; for they have about that number of tenants, several of which pay for many houses.

Various were the projects in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James I.* for supplying the City of London with sufficient quantity of water for domestic uses. Sir *Hugh Middleton*, with the assistance of King *James I.* and the Mayor and Commonalty of London, is supposed to have expended five hundred thousand pounds in bringing this work to town: but so poorly did it answer at first, that the projector was almost ruined by it, whereupon the King, who was intitled to a moiety of the profits, relinquished his share, reserving only five hundred pounds per annum out of it; and for above thirty years, there were not divided but five pounds odd money to each of the shares, which are seventy-two in number; and are now reckoned to be worth between four and five thousand pounds each.

By an exact mensuration of the course of the New River, taken by Henry Mills, (Surveyor to the Company) in the year 1723, it appeared to be thirty-eight miles three quarters and sixteen poles

in length; to which it was reduced, by the contraction of its sinuosities, above two miles.

The river, wherein, and over it, are forty-three sluices, and two hundred and fifteen bridges, is carried over two vales in wooden frames, or troughs, lined with lead; that at Bushill being six hundred and sixty feet in length, and thirty in height; under which, for the passage of the land-waters, is an arch capacious enough to receive the greatest cart or waggon, laden with hay or straw; and the other, at Highbury, is in length four hundred and sixty-four feet, and in height seventeen. And over and under the said river, besides divers considerable currets of land-waters, a great number of brooks, rills, and water-courses have their passage.

As this New River is, in some places, wafted over hills and vales, so in others, mole-like, it forces its way through subterraneous passages; and arriving at the place, unjustly called its head, in the neighbourhood of Islington, it is ingulfed by fifty-eight main pipes, of bores of seven inches; whereby it is conveyed into several streets, lanes, &c. of the City and Suburbs of London, to the great convenience and use of the inhabitants; who by small leaden pipes of an half-inch bore, have the water brought into their houses; which amount to near forty-thousand, who take in the same.

This Corporation consists of a Governor, Deputy-governor, Treasurer, and twenty-six Directors: besides these, the officers and servants belonging to this Company, are, a Clerk and his Assistant; a Surveyor and his Deputy; fourteen Collectors, who after deducting five per cent. for collecting the Company's rents, pay their money every Thursday to the Treasurer; fourteen Walksmen, who have their several walks along the river, to prevent throwing in filth or infectious matter, into the same;

same; sixteen Turn-cocks; twelve Paviours; twenty Borers of Pipes; besides horse engines for boring of others; together with a great number of inferior servants and labourers.

The work of the New River being finished, and the water brought to the bason, into which it was not admitted till the *Michaelmas* following, in the year 1613, on which day *Sir Thomas Middleton*, Brother to the Undertaker, was elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year; who accompanying *Sir John Swinerton*, the Lord Mayor, attended by many of the Aldermen, Recorder, &c. repaired to the said bason; when a company of labourers, about sixty in number, (handsomely apparelled, with green caps, carrying spades, shovels, pickaxes, and other implements of labour) preceded by drums and trumpets, marched thrice round the bason; when stopping before the Lord Mayor, &c. who were seated upon an eminence, one of the said labourers addressed himself to them in the following lines:

Long have we labour'd, long desir'd and pray'd
 For this great work's perfection: and by the ayd
 Of heav'n, and good mens wishes, 'tis at length
 Happily conquer'd by cost, art and strength.
 And after five yeeres deare expence in days,
 Travaile and paines, besides the infinite wayes
 Of malice, envie, false suggestions,
 Able to daunt the spirits of mighty ones
 In wealth and courage: This, a work so rare,
 Only by one man's industry, cost and care,
 Is brought to blest effect, so much withstood;
 His onely ayme the Cities generall good.
 And when (before) many unjust complaints,
 Enviously feated, caused oft restraints,
 Stops, and great crosses, to our master's charge,
 And the work's hindrance; favour now at large
 Spreads

150 SUBURBS of the CITY of LONDON.

Spreads itself open to him, and commends
 To admiration, both his pains and ends.
 The King's most gracious love perfection draws,
 Favour from princes, and (from all) applause.
 Then, worthy Magistrates, to whose content,
 (Next to the state) all this great care was bent;
 And for the publicke good, (which grace requires)
 Your loves and furtherance chiefly he desires,
 To cherish these proceedings; which may give
 Courage to some, that may hereafter live,
 To practise deedes of goodnesse and of fame,
 And gladly light their actions by his name.
 Clarke of the work, reach me the book to show
 How many arts from such a labour flow.
 First, here's the overseer, this tride man,
 An ancient soldier, and an artizan :
 The Clarke, next him, a mathematician.
 The master of the timber-work takes place
 Next after these; the measurer, in like case;
 Bricklayer, and engineer; and after those,
 The borer and the paviour. Then it shoves
 The labourers next; Keeper of Amwell-head;
 The walkers, last: so all their names are read.
 Yet these but parcels of six hundred more,
 That (at one time) have been employed before.
 Yet these in fight, and all the rest will say,
 That all the weeke they had their royall pay.
 Now for the fruits then: flow forth precious
 spring,
 So long and dearly fought for, and now bring
 Comfort to all that love thee: loudly sing,
 And with thy chrystal murmurs strook together,
 Bid all thy true well-wishers, welcome hither.

At which word, the sluices being opened, the
 stream ran plantifully into the basin, under the
 sound of drums and trumpets, the discharge of
 divers

divers chambers, and loud acclamations of the people.

Adjoining to the New River Head is *Sadler's Wells*, a handsome brick building. This place is licensed according to Act of Parliament, and the inside fitted up for the entertainment of music, singing, dancing, tumbling, rope-dancing, &c. This house is only opened for public diversions in the summer season, to which great numbers of people flock. Though this Theatre is small, it is notwithstanding through the care of the present proprietor, greatly improved, and rendered exceedingly convenient and commodious, not only for the spectators, but also for the several performers.

There are likewise several places for amusement and entertainment, as *White Conduit-house* and *Gardens*. *Smith's Gardens*, known many years by the name of *Dobney's Bowling-green*. The *Pantheon* and *Gardens*; and *Bagnigge-wells*. Though these places are designed for recreation, it is to be lamented, that many of them have been greatly instrumental in corrupting our city youth, who meet together at night in these places of dissipation, are often enlisted among the greatest debauchees, and very few that visit these nocturnal revels, but contract a vicious habit, which they never again can throw off, and at last end in their ruin.

St. John's Wapping. This parish was taken out of *St. Mary Whitechapel*, in 1615, and the site thereof, together with the parts adjoining, were antiently within the flux of the River Thames, and imagined to have been imbanked about the year 1544.

In this parish is the place of execution for pirates and others, who have been found guilty of capital misdemeanors on the high seas; from whence it receives the appellation of Execution-Dock.

St. Leo.

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St. Leonard's Shoreditch. The church belonging to this parish is of great antiquity, and is dedicated to St. Leonard, Bishop of Lemoges in France; the addition arises from its situation.

This was anciently a village situated along the Roman highway, and denominated by the Saxons, Old-Sreet. This hamlet is supposed to have taken its name from Jane Shore, but *Maitland* is of opinion, that it owes its denomination to one of the predecessors of Sir John Sordig, or Soredich, who was Lord thereof in the year 1339. Its name shews it to be of Saxon origin.

Near the Well, which gave the name of *Haliwell* or *Holywell* to part of this parish, stood the priory of St. John Baptist, of Haliwell, of Benedictine monks, about the year 1180, which was re-edified by Sir Thomas Lovel, knight of the garter, in the reign of Henry VII. In commemoration of this great benefactor, the following lines were curiously printed in most of the glass windows:

All the nunnes in *Holywell*,
Pray for the soul of Sir *Thomas Lovell*.

St. Luke's, Old-Street. This parish is separated from St. Giles's Cripplegate, to which it was formerly united, and the church, which is situate on the north side of Old-Street, is a plain and neat building. This is one of the fifty new churches erected by Act of Parliament, and was dedicated to St. Luke, because it happened to be consecrated on the Day kept in commemoration of that Saint.

In the antiquities of this parish we find, that *Old-street*, or *Eald-street*, as denominated by the Saxons, was part of the Roman military way, which antiently led from the western (on the north side of the City of London) to the eastern part of the kingdom.

The

SUBURBS of the CITY of LONDON. 153

The ancient manor of *Finsbury*, or *Fensbury*, takes its name from a fenny or moorish ground, in that neighbourhood. In the year 1498, several gardens on the north side of Chiswell-street, in this manor, were by the order of the Mayor and Commonalty of London, converted into a large field, (known now by the name of the Artillery Ground) for archers and other military citizens to exercise in, and here our present Artillery Company and trained Bands of the City of London, perform their warlike manouvres.

St. Mary le Bonne; was formerly a village called *Maryborne*. It is situated in the liberty of Finsbury, manor of Tyborne, and hundred of Osulfston. This parish, though without the Bills of Mortality, is so greatly increased in buildings, that they join to the Suburbs of London, and at present form a very extensive part thereof.

The village arose out of the ruins of that of Tyborne, which was left to decay, and its church of St. John the Evangelist having been robbed of its books, vestments, bells, images, and other decorations, was pulled down, and a new church erected (supposed to be the present) in a place where they had before built a chapel; and the same being dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, it received the additional epithet of *Borne* from its vicinity to the neighbouring *brook* or *Bourn*.

The Village of *Tyborne*, was of great antiquity, for in the survey of *William the Conqueror*, it appeared to have given denomination to the manor of that name; it was situated on the eastern bank of the rivulet Tyborne; near which were erected conduits, about the year 1738, for supplying the city with salubrious water. Here stood the Lord Mayor's banquetting-house, whither his Lordship

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and the Aldermen of the City of London, occasionally repaired on horse-back, accompanied by their ladies in waggons, to view the city conduits; after which they were sumptuously entertained in the said banquetting-house.

St. George's in the East, is situated near Ratcliff-Highway, and one of the fifty new churches built by Act of Parliament of the ninth of Queen Anne, Anno 1710, it was began in 1715, and finished in the year 1729.

In this parish is Prince's-square, in the middle of which is a Swedish Church; and part of that of Wellclose, which is a handsome square, in the Tower Liberty, having a Danish church in the centre, no contemptible piece of architecture; the inside is magnificent; the Altar being elegantly finished, and a handsome bust of polished marble of the present King of Denmark, who visited this place when in England. The Courthouse and Tower-goal is on the south side of this square.

In Farthing-fields, in this parish, is an hospital for the maintenance of thirty girls, who are taken from the parish school, at the age of twelve years, and kept till they are sixteen, where they are taught all manner of domestic work, and put out to services. There was likewise one hundred and five pounds a year left, as a portion for two girls, educated at this school; but it being neglected for some time, it was augmented to two hundred and ten pounds a year, which is paid them on their wedding-day, which is obliged to be on the first day of May and fifth day of November, when there is a sermon preached to the memory of the benefactor, Mr. Rayne.

St. Paul Shadwell. This parish is greatly increased in houses and inhabitants. The church is an old building, and takes its name from its dedication

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dication to *St. Paul*, and its addition to its situation.

Under the south wall of the church-yard, in Spring-street, there issues out a fine clear water, antiently denominated *Chadswell*, from whence this parish derives its name.

There are two other springs, one in Shakespear's walk and the other in Farmer-street.

Near to Shadwell-market are the water-works, which supply this part of the town with plenty of water.

A Roman Cemetery was discovered about the year 1615, in Sun Tavern Fields, where formerly gravel was dug for ballast, wherein were found two coffins, one of stone, containing the bones of a man; and the other of lead, beautifully embellished with escallop-shells, and a crotister border, contained those of a woman, with two urns, each three feet high, placed at her head and feet, and at the side divers beautiful red earthen bottles, with a number of lachrymatories of hexagon and octagon forms: on each side of the inhumed bones were, two ivory sceptres of the length of eighteen inches each; and upon the breast the figure of a small cupid, curiously wrought, as were likewise two pieces of jet, resembling nails, of the length of three inches.

That judicious antiquary, *Sir Robert Cotton*, who made the discovery, is of opinion, that the person here interred, must have been the consort of some Prince, or Roman Prætor, by the decorations of the coffin, and the things therein deposited.

Several urns, with Roman coin, were also discovered in this place, which on one side had this inscription, *Imp. Pupienus Maximus. P. F.* and on the reverse, with hands conjoined, *Patrus Senatus.*

St. Mary

St. Mary Whitechapel. There is nothing very remarkable in this parish. The Church indeed appears to be of great antiquity, mention being made of it in the year 1329, it is situated on the south side of *Whitechapel-street*, in the Manor of Stepney and Hundred of Osulston, it was first a chapel of ease to St. Dunstan's Stepney, (which from its external appearance, seems to have given it the epithet of *White*) but at what time is unknown; it was originally denominated *St. Mary Matfellow*, From whence the latter appellation had its origin, we have no particular account; but some are of opinion, that it derived from the Hebrew or Syriac word *Matfell*, i. e. A woman that has lately brought forth a son, therefore dedicated to Mary, delivered of a Son,

The BOROUGH of SOUTHWARK.

WHICH is joined to the City by London-
 Bridge, making the twenty-sixth ward, or
 Bridge-Ward Without, granted to the city of
 London, in 1237, and under the jurisdiction of
 the Lord-Mayor for the time being, though it has
 justices and other officers of its own.

Southwark, situated in the county of Surry, on
 the south side of the river Thames, is very extensive
 and has a vast number of inhabitants; the principal
 street, which is very long, is a great thoroughfare,
 and continually crouded with coaches, carriages,
 and cattle; a great trade is carried on in this place,
 and was it not so contiguous to London, it might
 with justice be entitled to the denomination of a
 royal city.

As there are many buildings in this place worthy
 of observation, and many remarkable antiquities
 belonging to it, we shall therefore give a summary
 account of the antient and present state of the
 borough of Southwark and places adjacent. The
 first building, therefore, that attracts our notice
 after we have passed over the bridge, is

St. Thomas's Hospital. Which owes its origin to
 a fire in that neighbourhood, in the year 1207,
 which destroying the priory of St. Mary Overies,
 they erected an hospital on this spot for divine
 service, till their monastery could be rebuilt. This
 hospital suffered by several great fires in 1676, 1681
 and 1689, and being afterwards found in a crazy
 and ruinous condition, the governors set about to
 rebuild the same by voluntary subscription in 1693,
 whereby they not only re-edified the ancient struc-
 ture but greatly enlarged it; so that it then con-
 sisted

sisted of three beautiful squares; to which the governors in 1732, added a magnificent new edifice, and other offices, at their own expence.

At the entrance into the square, which is on the north side, by iron gates, you ascend up by steps, where is a fine door case, embellished with two demi pillars and pediment of the Ionic order; the squares are large, having a piazza, with handsome stone arches round each of them. In the first square is a figure of Edward VI. the founder, and in the others inscriptions set up to the honour of Mr. Guy, Mr. Frederick, and Sir Robert Clayton, the last of which has a marble statue, in full proportion, in the habit of lord-mayor, with a charter in his hand; the sides of the pedestal on which this statue stands, is enriched with his arms and a Latin and English inscription, purporting, "that he was a bountiful benefactor to this hospital, a just magistrate, and a brave defender of the liberty and religion of his country; who, (besides many other instances of his charity to the poor) built the girl's ward in Christ's Hospital, gave first towards the re-building this house, six hundred pounds, and left by his will two thousand three hundred pounds to the poor of it. Adjoining to this, is

Guy's Hospital. Which is a most sumptuous structure, and cost near thirty thousand pounds building.

This hospital was built at the sole expence of Mr. Thomas Guy, formerly a bookseller in the city of London, in which business and in trafficking with poor seamen for their tickets, (which they at that time received instead of pay, and through necessity were obliged to part with them at thirty, forty, and sometimes fifty per cent. discount) he amassed a prodigious wealth, with which the old batchelor, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, began to build the present hospital, but dying in the year

1724,

1724, in the eightieth year of his age, before the building was completed, he bequeathed his vast estate for the finishing and endowing it, excepting upwards of fifty thousand pounds to particular persons and other charities. In the principal square of this building is a handsome brass statue, enclosed with iron rails, erected to the memory of the founder.

Not far from these hospitals is *St. Margaret's Hill*, where the Town or Court-house is situate; here formerly the parish church of *St. Margeret's* stood, which with that of *St. Mary Magdalen's*, were united to the priory church of *St. Mary Overie's* or *St. Saviour's*.

As this part of the Borough is in the parish of *St. Saviour's*, we shall here say a few words of that church, on which spot a priory of nuns anciently stood, founded by one Mary, a virgin, the owner of a ferry in this neighbourhood, before the erection of London-Bridge, wherewith she endowed her new convent, and from its dedication to the Virgin Mary, and its southern situation of London, it received the appellation of *St. Mary Overie*, that is *St. Mary beyond the river*; and though this name has been changed, it still retains its original name among numbers of people; the monastery and church, as it at present appears, was rebuilt in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. after it had been destroyed by fire about the year 1207.

On the east side of *St. Margaret's Hill*, the *Marshalsea-Prison* is situate, which has nothing remarkable, except its antiquity, which appears by the following occurrence. In the year 1377, the court having shewn great partiality to a gentleman who had murdered a sailor belonging to the royal navy, at that time assembled together in London by the lord high admiral, the duke of Lancaster; the sailors, who were greatly enraged at this lenity,

WENT

went in a body to the Marshalsea, broke open the prison, seized the prisoner, murdered him on the spot, dragged his body to the gallows, hung it thereon, and by sound of trumpet, returned to their respective ships in triumph. This prison was likewise broke open, and the prisoners released by Wat Tyler, in the year 1381.

Leaving the Marshalsea, you pass *St. George's Church*, a modern structure erected in 1736, opposite the west end thereof, anciently stood a magnificent structure belonging to the Duke of Suffolk, which coming to Henry VIII. he erected a mint thereon, from which that neighbourhood took its name, and was formerly an asylum for insolvent debtors, which being found to be a national grievance, it was suppressed. Proceeding through Blackman-street, at the eastern extremity in St. George's Fields, is

The King's-Bench Prison. Which has been lately enlarged; here prisoners are put for great debts, and for about twenty pounds a prisoner may purchase the rules, which gives them the liberty to walk over St. George's Fields, on the west side of Blackman-street to St. George's Church, and from thence on the east side to the Marshalsea.

St. George's Fields extends as far as Lambeth, and contiguous is the asylum, an excellent charity, for orphans of either sex, where they have the principles of virtue inculcated in them, and are instructed in necessary methods to support their future existence by industry; here is a neat chapel, much frequented on Sundays by genteel people.

In the new road leading from Black-Friars Bridge, is the *Magdalen-House*, a neat and commodious building, with a handsome chapel. This institution is founded to reclaim, reform and relieve those unhappy women, who have been deluded by the snares of vile men, and who from a continuation of their
wicked

wicked lives, have brought disease and misery on themselves.

Lambeth, is of great antiquity, being denominated Lambhythe in 1041, which some think is derived from Lomehithe, i. e. a dirty station, or haven, while others are of opinion, it may be construed with greater propriety Lambs Haven, from the owner thereof; as no part of the river less deserves the appellation of Lomehithe than this; but with humble submission to these derivators, *Lambeth* might not have been such a cleanly spot in the time of Hardacnut, as within these latter times.

It is uncertain what time the first part of the palace, consisting of the Lollards Tower, chapel, &c. was erected, but it is imagined to have been about the year 1250, when Boniface, archbishop of Canterbury, was obliged privately to make his escape from the metropolis, for fear of the Londoners, who were greatly enraged against him for his maltreatment of the Sub Prior and Canons of St. Bartholomew's Convent. The stately gate was erected by Reginald Pole, Cardinal and Archbishop; the spacious and beautiful hall by Archbishop Juxon, 1662; and the handsome brick building betwixt the hall and gate, by the Archbishops Sancroft and Tillotson.

In the uppermost of the Lollards Tower, is a very strong room, of the length of twelve feet and breadth of nine; the walls whereof are lined with thick elm planks (wherein are fixed eight strong iron rings) and the ceiling covered with those of oak. This is said to be the place where Archibop Chicheley, the implacable enemy and persecutor of the Wickliffites and Lollards, used to imprison them; from which prison the Tower took its name.

On *Lambeth Wall* is a spot of ground, containing an acre and nineteen poles, denominated *Pedlar's Acre*, which has belonged to the parish time immemorial;

morial; it is said to have been given by a pedlar, upon condition that his portrait and that of his dog, be perpetually preserved on painted glass in one of the windows in the church, which the parishioners carefully perform, in the south-east window of the middle isle.

Kennington, anciently denominated *Chenintune*, is an ancient royalty belonging to Lambeth parish, where once stood a royal mansion, wherein the kings of England used frequently to reside; and where Hardacnut is supposed to have died.

Vauxhall Gardens. Which is one of the places of amusement in the neighbourhood of London, and to which great numbers of people resort in the summer season, has such a cluster of beauties, and is such an agreeable spot, that the ablest pen cannot give a description equal to the delight and pleasure the eye receives in a walk in these enchanting gardens.

The first beauty that strikes the spectator on his entrance, is a gravel walk about nine hundred feet long, shaded by lofty trees on each side, at the extremity of which is a fine view of the adjacent meadows, and a grand Gothic obelisk which terminates the prospect.

In the middle of the grove, which is on the right of this walk, is the Orchestra, in which is a very fine organ, with places for the vocal and instrumental performers, from whence they can be distinctly heard by the surrounding company below.

The quadrangle formed by the walk around the orchestra, is spacious and convenient; the sides are adorned with pavilions, in most of which are pictures painted from the designs of *Mr. Hayman* and *Hogarth*. In these walks the company are sheltered from the weather, by an elegant canopy, over elliptic arches, with handsome festoons of flowers painted on each side. At the angles, the canopy breaks into a temple, over which, in the centre, is a dome
of

of singular construction; highly pleasing from its elegant simplicity. It is supported by Doric columns and pilasters, before which hangs a grand curtain, with festoons. In the grand pavilion are four pictures, the subjects are taken from Shakespeare, and masterly painted by Mr. Hayman.

The pavilions continue in a sweep, to a beautiful piazza and a colonade five hundred feet in length, in the form of a semi-circle, which leads to a sweep of pavilions that terminate in the grand walk.

There are, besides these several noble vistas of very lofty trees, where three spaces between each are filled up with neat hedges, and each side planted with flowers and shrubs, which give a delightful fragrance.

At the end of one of the gravel walks is an elegant transparent painting, the subject of which is allegorical; the principal figure represents liberality standing at the portico of her temple, attended by a lion; she is respectfully approached by Comus, while mirth and her companions join in festive dance round the statue of plenty. In the sky is the inscription of the word "Gratitude", which is supported by three cherubs, and in the back ground the cathedral of St. Paul is placed. At each end of another walk is a beautiful painting: one is a building, with a scaffold and ladder before it; the other is a view in a Chinese garden.

In the area before the semi-circle, stands lofty trees; where is a beautiful marble statue of Mr. Handel, playing upon a lyre, in the character of Orpheus; and another of Milton, erected on a rock almost surrounded with bushes; in a sweet lawn adjoining to the garden, as if listening to music arising from the ground.

On the left of the grand walk, turning under the range of Gothic pavilions, is the rotunda, an edifice
fitted

fitted up with the greatest taste and elegance, where the company assemble in cold or rainy weather; this room is one hundred and seventy feet in diameter, with an arched and elliptic roof, in which are two small singular Cupola's, adorned with paintings; Apollo, Pan, and the muses are in one; and Neptune, with the sea-nymphs in the other. In the center hangs a magnificent chandelier, eleven feet in diameter, containing seventy-two lamps in three rows.

Between ten three-quarter columns adjoining to the walls, are four capital paintings by Hayman; the first represents the surrender of Montreal, in Canada, to the British army, commanded by General Amherst; on a commemorating stone, at one corner of the piece, is this inscription; "Power exerted; Conquest obtained; Mercy shewn! 1760."

The second represents Britannia holding a medalion of his present majesty in her hand, and sitting on the right hand of Neptune, in his chariot drawn by sea-horses, who seems to partake in the triumph, for the defeat of the French fleet (represented on the back ground) by Sir Edward Hawke, *Nov. 10, 1759.*

The third represents Lord Clive receiving the homage of the Nabob; and the fourth, Britannia distributing laurels to Lord Granby, Lord Albemarle, Lord Townshend, and the Colonels Monckton, Coote, &c.

There are also the pictures of their present Majesties.

The entertainment consists of vocal and instrumental music, which begins at six o'clock in the evening, and the songs are regularly performed at proper intervals, by eminent voices of both sexes, for about four hours; at nine o'clock the company are summoned by the ringing of a bell, to a curious piece of machinery in a hollow, on the inside of one
of

of the hedges, near the entrance into one of the vistas; by drawing up a curtain, a fine landscape is shewn, illuminated by concealed lights, in which, the principal object that strikes the eye, is a cascade or water fall. The exact appearance of water is seen flowing down a declivity, and turning the wheel of a mill, it rises up in a foam at bottom, and glides away; the vocal performance generally ends about ten o'clock, though the music sometimes keep playing a longer time.

In the different pavilions are seats and tables, and the company may be regaled with whatever they chuse in the most elegant manner; and when it grows dark, the gardens are illuminated with near two thousand lamps, the resplendency of which among the trees, the sweet odour of the shrubs and flowers, the multiplicity of company; and above all the ravishing harmony that is constantly inspired by the instrumental music in the orchestra, is impossible to be conceived or expressed intelligibly by words; in short, it abounds with such a variety of charms, is so replete with pleasures for a romantic mind, that it would be endless to describe each particular beauty in these gardens, which with great justice may be stiled, one of the most elegant places of pleasure and recreation in the whole world.

In *Newton*, or *Newington*, is nothing very particular, except the alms-houses belonging to the company of fishmongers, we shall therefore now return to St. Saviour's parish, wherein on the southern bank of the river Thames is.

The *Bankside*, remarkable for its being anciently a very notorious place, the stews or licensed bawdy-houses being seated here, the first mention of which is in Henry the Second's reign, in the year 1162, where they were eighteen in number, under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester, wherefore they were commonly called *Winchester geese*.

If

If the orders and regulations were not strictly observed, they had several penalties inflicted on them, and for the better securing all persons guilty of any crimes in this district, a prison was erected called the Clink, which is still in being. These stews were entirely suppressed by proclamation of Henry VIII. in 1546.

Rotherhithe, originally known by the Saxon name of *Rederbithe*, in the reign of Henry I. This parish is in the manor of Bermondsey, by the side of the river of Thames, where are a great number of docks for ship-building, and others.

We shall now take our farewell of the Borough of Southwark, which being in the county of Surry, we should not have described it in this part of our work, had it not been so closely connected by its buildings, laws and trade, to the city of London; that a description of the one without the other would have had but a maimed appearance, and been an unpardonable omission; therefore re-crossing London-Bridge, we again enter the city, which though seated in the county of Middlesex, we have given a separate and distinct account of, and (we flatter ourselves) without having detained the reader by any superfluous detail, or omitted any remarkables that were worthy his notice and observation.

The towns and villages around London are all in some measure benefited by it; and their neighbourhood to the city being so convenient, has been the occasion of many handsome edifices to be erected; those in Middlesex are the first we shall take notice of, after having primarily given a short general description of that county.

MIDDLESEX.

M I D D L E S E X,

TAKES its name from its being situated in the middle of the kingdoms of the East, West, and South Saxons, it is divided from Surry, on the south, by the Thames; from Essex, on the east, by the river Lea; from Buckinghamshire, on the west, by the river Coln, and the Shire-ditch; and on the north by Hertfordshire. It is divided into six hundreds, and two liberties, containing seventy-three parishes, besides chapels of ease, meetings, &c. It has five market-towns, inclusive of London and Westminster, all under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, excepting some few peculiars. The length of this county is not above twenty-one miles, scarce fifteen in breadth, and not eighty miles in circumference. Its area is computed at two hundred and ninety-eight square miles, or two hundred and forty-seven thousand acres. The air is accounted sweet and wholesome, and the land, which is greatly enriched by the compost from the metropolis, is allowed to be very fruitful, and to bear excellent corn.

This county gives title of Earl to the eldest son of the Duke of Dorset. It is remarkable, that the Sheriffs of all other counties except this, are appointed by the King. The sheriff of this shire was, by a charter of king John, in the first of his reign, constituted by the lord mayor of London, and accountable to the said city for all matters appertaining to his office. But now the sheriffs of London and Middlesex are chosen on Midsummer-day by the liverymen of London, but are not sworn in nor enter

enter into their office till Michaelmas-eve, and two days after are presented at the Exchequer court in Westminster-hall, by the lord-mayor and aldermen. The fine for not serving this office is four hundred pounds to the city, and thirteen pounds six shillings and eight pence, to the ministers of the prisons, unless he swears himself not worth ten thousand pounds.

The first excursion we shall make in this county will be to the eastern villages thereof. Leaving Whitechapel therefore, and proceeding along Mile-end road, are several remarkable Hospitals and Alms-houses. The first is the hospital of the corporation of the Trinity-house, founded in 1695. This is a very fair and handsome building of brick and stone, fronting the road, adorned with pediments, under them the king's arms, and a cross between four ships under sail. The entrance is graceful, and on each side are two rows of apartments, one story high, and twenty-eight in number, for the accommodation of twenty-eight decayed or ancient sea-men, who have been masters of ships, or pilots, or their widows, each of whom receive sixteen shillings every month, twenty shillings a year for coals, and a gown every second year. This hospital was erected by the money of the Ballast Office, Light-houses, buoys, beacons, &c. belonging, by Act of Parliament, to the corporation, who perform extraordinary charities therewith, relieving monthly, poor mariners, widows and orphans, in great numbers.

Here are likewise several other alms-houses, as Drapers, Skinners, Vintners, &c. but the most beautiful structure of them all is, the Alms-house, School and Chapel, erected by the Drapers company in 1736, pursuant to a will of *Francis Bawcroft*, who having been many years one of the Lord Mayor's Officers, obtained a vast sum of money,

money, *vult et Modis*, both from poor and rich, but was so universally despised, that when his body was carried to St. Helen's to be buried, the bells were rung for joy: by his will, dated 1727, he bequeathed twenty-seven thousand pounds to the Drapers company for the above purpose; wherein were to be maintained twenty-four Alms-men, and one hundred poor boys: two masters to have a salary of thirty pounds a year each, and two houses to dwell in; the alms-men to have eight pounds a year each, and half a chaldron of coals, with a gown of baize every third year. The school-boys should be cloathed as well as taught; that twenty pounds a year should be expended in coals and candles for the master and school, besides a sufficient allowance for books, paper, pens, and ink. The boys, while at school, to go with the alms-men to two half-yearly sermons, (for which he left three pounds ten shillings) to be preached at St. Helen's, or Michael's, Cornhill, in memory of this foundation, and when apprenticed to have four pounds given with each, but if to service, only two pounds ten shillings to buy cloaths.

Along the road, and at *Bow* by *Stratford*, and at *Bromley*, are many very good houses, the seats of merchants and others. These villages are on the confines of this county, next to *Essex*. The first takes its name from the stone arches of the bridge built over the river *Lea*, by order of *Maud*, consort to *Henry I.* who had narrowly escaped drowning as she passed it at *Oldford*, a Hamlet belonging to *Stepney*.

Bromley takes its derivation from the Saxon *BROM LEAY*, i. e. *Broomfield*, as it formerly abounded in broom; it is but a small village, in which was anciently a monastery, on the site of which, the manor house, called *Bromley-hall*, which is a very noble structure, was erected by *Sir John Jacob*,

Y

Bart.

Bart. a commissioner of the customs at the restoration, and buried there. To the north of this village is

Hackney, through the marsh of which the river *Lea* runs. The part next London is called *Mare-street*, the middle *Church-street*, and the north end of it *Clapton*; besides the Hamlets of *Darleston* and *Shacklewell* on the west, and of *Hummerton* on the east. The church is an old Gothic structure, formerly called *St. Augustine's*, till the year 1660.

This village was anciently remarkable for the number of seats of the nobility, which occasioned a mighty resort there of persons from the City of London, whereby there were so great a demand daily for hired horses in the city, that at length all horses to be let were denominated *Hackney-horses*, which title has been since communicated both to coaches and chairs: although the nobility have now deserted this place, yet it boasts of being the richest village in England, and we may justly say, in the whole world, as it is the country retreat of great numbers of opulent merchants and citizens of London, almost every family here keeping their carriage.

To the westward of *Hackney* is the Hamlet of *Hoxton*, in which is a beautiful square, and an exceedingly magnificent edifice of brick and stone, called *Aske's hospital*, erected in 1692, by the company of *Haberdashers*, pursuant to the gift of *Robert Aske*, Esq. one of their members, and it is said to have cost twelve thousand pounds.

This structure, which has more the appearance of a palace than of an alms-house, is four hundred feet in length, in the front of which is a noble piazza, formed by stone columns of the *Tuscan* order: but the middle is adorned with columns, entablature, and pediment of the *Ionian* order; and under the pediment, in a niche, is a statue of the Founder,

Founder, who left about thirty thousand pounds for the building, and for the relief of twenty poor members, who are to be single, and for the maintenance and education of twenty poor boys, sons of the decayed freemen of the company. It is always to be regretted, when the charitable intention of the founder is not gratified; in these alms-houses the money was so shamefully squandered away in a costly building, that the company were obliged to discharge the boys at first, but we are informed that the evil has been since remedied, and they have restored the charity to its original plan.

The first place of any note, after we have left Hoxton, is *Tottenham*, which stands in the main road from London to Scotland, it is an ancient manor, given by Henry VIII. for ever to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The air in this neighbourhood is very healthful, and the soil generally good, either for corn or grass, being watered on the east side by the river Lea; and its church, which is a pretty large one for a country village, stands upon a hill, encompassed on the east north and west, with a rivulet, called the Mosel. The Cross in this town, which was once very high, and from whence it takes its name of *Tottenham High Cross*; is supposed to have been erected in pursuance to a decree of the Church of Rome, that every parish should set up one in the places most frequented, and that it was only repaired and adorned, and perhaps raised higher, by Edward I. because the corpse of Eleanor his Queen, was rested there, in its way to London to be buried.

We cannot pass over the three proverbs this town was famous for, viz.

1. " Tottenham wood is turn'd French.
2. " You shall as easily remove Tottenham wood.
3. " When

3. " When Tottenham-wood is all on fire,
 " Then Tottenham-street is nothing but mire.

The origin of these proverbs is supposed to have been from the following circumstances. In the beginning of Henry VIII. French mechanics swarmed in London, and the neighbouring villages, to the great prejudice of the natives; so that on May-day, London was up in arms. Tottenham is supposed to have refused admitting these refugees at first, but afterwards to have received them, from whence this proverb was used as a reproach to the villagers, that Tottenham was as foolish as other places.

The second proverb is used to express an impossibility; for if the wood, which is at least four hundred acres be removed, the hill which is very high and large, must be carried with it.

The explanation of the third proverb we shall take from Mr. *Bedwell*, who says it means, that when Tottenham-wood, which stands at the west end of the parish, has a foggy mist hanging over it in the manner of smoke, then foul weather generally follows.

Quitting Tottenham, and passing through *Edmonson*, which has nothing remarkable to stop our progress, we come next to *Endfield*, which is a market town, called in some records *Ensen* or *Insen*, from its being situate in fenny or moorish ground, though it has been drained greatly for many years, and turned into good meadow and pasture land. The Royal Chace, which is in this parish, belonged formerly to the Magnavils, Earls of Essex, then to the Bohuns; but ever since Henry IV. married a daughter and coheir of the last Humphry Bohun, it has belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster. When King James I. resided at *Theobalds*, in this neighbourhood, (where he died) for the diversion of hunting,

hunting, it was full of deer and other game, since which it was stripped of great part of its game and timber, and farmed out to many tenants for the use of the public. And though it has been laid open again, it will never perhaps appear in the state it was. By the side of the chace is a most sumptuous lodge for the ranger, and many seats of sportsmen and citizens seated round the skirts of it.

Southward of the chace-gate is a village, esteemed one of the pleasantest in England, called *Southgate*, it stands on a rising ground, on a dry soil, and has many handsome houses belonging to citizens and others, the distance from the city being only ten miles, renders it extremely convenient for a country retreat.

In order to render our description as regular and entertaining as possible, we shall cross over a few miles from South-gate to *Colney-hatch*, and accompany our readers to London again, by a different road, promising not to detain them by the way but where there is good entertainment for the mind.

Leaving Colney Hatch, we pass *Muswell-hill*, which is in the parish of *Hornsey*. Formerly, there was a chapel here, dedicated to *Our Lady of Muswell*, from a well there, near which was her image, that was resorted to by numbers of people, on account of some miraculous cures said to be performed by its water.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the chapel and manor, were both sold to *William Roe*, in whose family they continued till they were parted with by the famous Ambassador, *Sir Thomas Roe*, who had a noble mansion here, which was afterwards *Sir Thomas Rawlinson's*, and then became the property of the Earl of Bath; but was lately converted into a public-house.

To

To the west of this hill is *Highgate*, which derives its name from a high gate, on the hill erected for the convenience of paying toll, upon the change of the high road from Gray's-inn to Barnet, through that Bishop's land.

Highgate being situate on an eminence, commands a most delightful prospect, and is surrounded by many handsome seats belonging to opulent citizens and others. Mr. Bromwich's house deserves peculiar notice, and is a handsome brick edifice, seated on the top of the hill, which affords the eye an extensive view over the adjacent country, the city of London, and the hills of Surry. On the other side of the hill is *Caen Wood*, where the seat of the present Lord Mansfield is situated.

Descending Highgate-hill, the next village we come to of any note is *Islington*, which is contiguous to the City of London, and nearly joined to it within these few years, by the number of houses that have been erected, so that it might with great propriety be reckoned a suburb of London. In the time of William the Conqueror this village was known by the appellation of *Isledone* or *Isendone*, which plainly shews it to be of Saxon origin.

The remarkables in this village, are

Canonbury-house, corruptly called *Canbury-house*, which is an ancient building, formerly a manor-house that belonged to the Prior and Canons of St. Bartholomew's in Smithfield. It is seated to the east of Islington, on an easy eminence, in a healthy situation, and commands delightful prospects to the east, north, and south.

The field beyond White Conduit, called the *Reed-mote*, or *Six-Acre Field*, from its contents, appears to have been an ancient fortress inclosed with a rampart or ditch; this is supposed (by its form and manner of fortification, without outworks) to have been a Roman camp made use of by Suetonius Paulinus,

Paulinus, the Roman general, after his retreat from London, from which he sallied and routed the Britons; and that which is erroneously called Jack Straw's Castle, in a square place in the south-west angle of the field, is supposed to have been the seat of the Roman Generals prætorium or tent.

The Church belonging to this parish, and dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome modern structure, erected in 1751, on the site of the old church, which was pulled down, as it was in a ruinous condition, and dangerous to the people that resorted thereto.

We cannot leave this village without taking notice of *Islington Spa*, which deserves to be mentioned separate from the other gardens of recreation in its neighbourhood, being not liable to the same censure; as here the genteelst company resort in the morning to drink the chalybeate waters, which are thought to be the same with those of Tunbridge in Kent, which has given this place the appellation of *Tunbridge Wells*. These waters are said to be of great efficacy in relieving the gout, jaundice, scurvy, king's evil, and restoring impaired constitutions.

The disposition of the gardens is exceedingly pretty, the walks being laid out in serpentine sweeps, with fine lofty trees on each side, which meeting at the top, spreads a pleasing gloom over the scene; exceedingly pleasing to a person of a thoughtful or romantic turn of mind.

Quitting the town again we shall make an excursion by a different road, a little more to the west; and take a view of *Hampstead*, called by Sir William Dugdale, *Hampsted Marshal*, which has so greatly increased in buildings, that it has more the appearance of a city than a village.

The

The situation of Hampstead being so exceedingly beautiful, and romantic, has induced numbers of persons of genteel fortune, to erect many elegant seats around it, and it may with great justice, be termed the most delightful village of any within the same distance from the metropolis. It stands chiefly on the side of a hill, on which there is a heath, with a most extensive and delightful prospect. To the north-west the view stretches within eight miles of Northampton, as far as Hanslip steeple; to the east, as far as Laindon-hill in Essex; to the south, over London, as far as Banstead downs; south-east, to Shooter's-hills; south west, to Red-hill; and on the west, to Windsor castle, which is twenty miles: these prospects meet with no interruption, but due north, the view is confined within six miles, and we cannot see any farther than Barnet.

The principal inhabitants of this village have formed a splendid assembly for their amusement, which is held at the long room, a very neat and handsome building, elegantly fitted up for the reception of the genteelest company, and indeed it is frequented by none but such, as may be observed by the beholder at their meetings, where the company makes a most brilliant appearance. The assembly begins at Whitsuntide and ends in October, the meetings are only once a fortnight, at the beginning and latter end of the season; but in the middle they are every week. There are two small, but neat rooms, on each side the entrance into the ball-room, where the company retire to drink tea and coffee, and play at cards. The subscription to the assembly is a guinea, which will admit a gentleman and two ladies into the ball-room, every other Monday, during the summer season. The master of the ceremonies has a benefit every summer, when the tickets
are

are five shillings each, and every person pays one shilling for tea, whether subscriber or non-subscriber.

A short road on the western side of Hampstead, brings us into the main road to St Alban's, antiently the famous high road called Watling-street, which reached from London to Shrewsbury, and so on towards Wales. On this road is the little Market-town of *Edgware* or *Edgworth*, on the east side of which the church stands. The west part, which belongs to *Little Stanmore*, is called *Whitchurch*.

It would be highly unjust not to give an account of a most magnificent palace, which was built by the late Duke of Chandos at Cannons, where no expence nor art were spared to render the building elegant and commodious; which we shall describe in the words of an author of that time: "The disposition of both the house and garden, discovers the genius and grandeur of their noble master. The ascent of the great avenue of this seat to the town, is by a fine iron gate with the duke's arms, and supporters on its stone pillars, with ballustrades of iron, and two neat lodges in the inside. The avenue, which is near a mile long, and so wide, that three coaches may go abreast, with a large round basin of water in the middle, fronts an angle of the house, by which means two of its four fronts appear at once, as if they were but one, and consequently represents the house the larger; for the distance does not admit the angle in the centre to be seen: and yet, upon a nearer approach, it creates a fresh surprize, to see the winding passage opening, as it were, a new front to view, of near a hundred feet in breadth. The north front is finely adorned with pilasters and columns of stone; and above every window, in each front, is an antique head, neatly engraved, and at the top of all the fronts are statues as big as the life. The saloon is supported by marble pillars, and painted by *Bel-*

lucci, as is the great stair-case, which is all of marble. The steps also, which are twenty-two feet in length, are all of one piece of marble. This stair-case leads to a suit of six rooms, well proportioned, finely plaistered and gilt by *Pargotbi*, and the ciellings painted by *Bellucci*. There is another fine pair of stairs painted by *Legar*, and ballustraded to the top with iron. The Library is a fine spacious room, curiously adorned with books, and statues in wood of the stoning of St. Stephen, said to be the finest of that sort of engraving in the world. The chapel, where the Duke formerly maintained a full choir, and had worship performed with the best music, after the manner of the chapel-royal, is incomparably neat and pretty, being all finely plaistered and gilt by *Pargotbi*; and the cieling and niches painted by *Bellucci*. There is a handsome altar-piece, and in an alcove above the altar, a neat organ; and over the gate, fronting the altar, there is a fine gallery for the Duke and his Family. In the windows of the chapel are also, finely painted, some passages of the history of the New Testament. The Gardens are well designed, by a vast variety, and the canals very large and noble. There is a spacious terrace that descends to a parterre, which has a row of gilded vases on pedestals on each side, down to the great canal; and in the middle, fronting the canal, is a gilt gladiator. The gardens being divided by iron ballustrades, and not by walls, are seen all at one view from any part of them. In the Kitchen-garden are curious bee-hives of glass, and at the end of each of the chief avenues, there are neat lodgings for eight old serjeants of the army, whom the Duke took out of Chelsea College, to guard the whole, and perform the same duty at night, as the watchmen do in London, and to attend his Grace to chapel on Sundays.”

From

From the above description, this palace appears to have been a most beautiful and costly structure; and it is to be lamented, that nothing but a description remains of all the beauties it was possessed of. The furniture and curiosities have been publicly sold by auction, and this superb edifice quite demolished. We will not enter into the cause of the fall of the unhappy founder. Certain it is he was a most munificent and princely spirited nobleman, and who rather merits pity and admiration, than censure and reproach, having stood in the gap to prevent, as he hoped, the ruin of a society, of which he was at the head.

London is chiefly supplied with hay from the fields around, as there is scarcely any arable land intervenes between here and the metropolis. The teams which carry up the hay to London, bring back a load of dung each; which preserves the ground in *good heart*, as the farmers term it, and thereby it produces constantly good crops.

A little higher than *Edgware*, at the distance of two miles, on the right hand is an ascent from the road, which leads to Bushey-Heath, on which is a most beautiful and extensive prospect on every side; and returning again to the metropolis by a road still more to the west, we come to Harrow on the Hill, the highest in Middlesex, which was anciently a market-town, but now a village, which likewise commands a delightful prospect, from its situation, and the church with its steeple is seen at a greater distance than any in this or the neighbouring counties; here is an exceeding good school, where young noblemen and gentlemen are educated, and annually a silver arrow is shot for by some of the scholars.

About six miles distance from London to the north west, *Eling* is situated, a very pleasant village, with a neat church and a musical ring of eight bells; the parish of Eling is adorned with many gentlemen's
seats,

seats, among which is an elegant and noble edifice, called *Gunnerbury-House*, which being seated on an easy eminence, having a gradual descent towards the Brentford road, commands a beautiful prospect, especially from the portico in the back front, which is supported by columns, and affords a most delightful view of the city of London, the county of Surry, the river of Thames, and the meadows on the borders for several miles.

This house was built by Mr. Webb, son-in-law to Inigo Jones, and every part of it convinces us of the judgment of the architect; from a remarkable large hall, with a row of columns on each side, you ascend, by a noble flight of stairs, to a saloon and other apartments, elegantly adorned with the finest tapestry hangings and capital paintings; from the saloon, which is a double cube of twenty-five feet, adorned with capital pictures by eminent masters, is the entrance to the portico already mentioned, and which situation is rendered doubly pleasant, by its not being exposed to the scorching beams of the sun, no longer than two o'clock in the afternoon, so that a person may sit here after that hour, and enjoy the delightful prospect, without being incommoded by a sultry heat.

The gardens are laid out exceedingly plain, having the walls in view on every side; from the gardens you ascend to a noble terrace, by a handsome flight of stone steps, the upper part of which is concave, with grand stone ballustrades on each side, as also on the coping of the wall, the length of the house, which makes a fine appearance from the road; the terrace extends the whole width of the garden, whence you have a fine survey of the neighbouring country, and on which you may walk dry immediately after the greatest rains. This seat anciently belonged to the Trowicks, after whom the possessors were the Corbets, Sir John Maynard, the Earl and Countess Dowager

Dowager of Suffolk, Lord Hobart, and Henry Furnese, Esq. after whose death the house and estate were bought by her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia, and is her summer residence, where she entertained her royal nephew the King of Denmark, in a most sumptuous and magnificent manner.

Some miles farther, a little to the left of the north west road, is *Hayes*, the seat of the Earl of Chatham, and on the borders of Middlesex, is the town of Uxbridge, through which the main road runs. Anciently this place was called Woxbridge and Oxbridge, and is famous for the treaty between King Charles I. and the parliament, in the year 1644. It contains a number of houses, placed for the most part on each side of a long street, which abounds with good inns, it being one of the chief baiting places on this road. The chief trade carried on in this town, is in meal, whereof they send great quantities to London; and there are a number of mills erected on the river Coln, which here divides this county from Bucks.

The next principal road from London is the western, therefore leaving Hyde Park Corner, the first place that claims attention in our excursion, is *Kensington Palace and Gardens*. The chief entrance into which is in Kensington, which was a place of little note till King William III. purchased the old seat of the Earl of Nottingham's, converted it into a royal palace, and enlarged it to its present extent.

The palace is an irregular structure, and fronts the garden three ways. The gallery and closet of King William, who died here, are curiously contrived. Queen Anne died here also, as did Prince George of Denmark, her consort. The gardens reach from the great road in Kensington town, to the Acton road north, more than a mile; besides a great

great track of ground out of Hyde Park. The gardens are laid out exceeding beautiful, and the front of the house on that side has a noble appearance. Turning your back to the house, you have a delightful view over a spacious green, with a bason of water in the centre, down several walks on each side, form'd by the breaks of lofty trees, which afford several beautiful perspectives. Queen Mary was the first who designed the laying out of these gardens. Queen Anne improved what her sister had begun, and her late Majesty Queen Caroline completed them, by the additions we have already spoken of, and erected a mount with a chair on it that could easily be turned round for shelter from the wind.

These gardens are by his Majesty's permission opened publicly for company to walk in, in the summer season, when every person is admitted that is genteelly drest, and this is certainly one of the most agreeable public walks in the neighbourhood of the city. The gardens are constantly kept in good order, and in the green-house, which is very beautiful, and worth observing, Queen Anne used to sup when she resided in this palace in the summer season.

The town of Kensington gives title of Baron to the Earl of Holland, who has a fine seat in this neighbourhood, called Holland-house, which was greatly improved by its late possessor, Lord Holland.

By the sides of this road are a great number of fine seats, and very extensive gardeners grounds, especially about *Hammermith*. Near which, at *Norbt-end*, is the handsome house, and finely disposed gardens of the Earl of Hillsborough, in Ireland. This pretty seat was designed and improved by Sir John Stanley, who had every qualification
that

that stamps the character of a gentleman. Somewhat farther on this road, is

Brentford. A town on the little river *Brent*, where it falls into the *Thames*. It is divided into *Old* and *New*, the former on the east, where the *Thames*, at low ebb, has not above three feet water and the latter, on the west, where stands its market-house and church, which was first built in the reign of Richard I. The place being a great thoroughfare to the west, and lying so near London and the *Thames*, has a considerable trade, especially in corn, both by land and water carriage. In the reign of King Charles I. it gave title of Earl to his Scots General, Patric Ruthen Earl of Forth, on account of his bravery in an action here, mentioned by Dr. *Fuller*, but the honour died with him. On the north side of it is a pleasant place, with several little seats, called the *Butts*, where the poll is always taken for Knights of the Shire.

On the north-west of Brentford lies *Osterley-house* and *Park*, formerly the seat of the famous parliament-general, Sir *William Waller*, at present in the possession of Mr. *Child*, an eminent Banker. This is a very handsome building, which has lately been repaired and adorned with a new front; the water in the park has been greatly enlarged, and the whole seat much improved. It was originally built by Sir *Thomas Gresham*, the founder of the Exchange. Queen Elizabeth coming to see it soon after it was built said that it was too big, and that it would have looked handsomer if it had been divided by a wall in the middle. Sir Thomas taking the hint, immediately sent for workmen, who run up a wall in the night, with such dispatch and silence, that the Queen, when she saw it the next morning, was as much surprized as pleased. The courtiers were equally amazed; but some of them punned upon
upon

upon it with the wit of that age, saying, "*It was no wonder that he should change a building, who had built a change.*"

On the west side of Brentford, near the Thames, is a noble seat belonging to the *Duke of Northumberland*, called *Sion house*. Here was formerly a nunnery erected by Henry V. and denominated from the Holy Mount. The present house, built on the site of its church, is a large square stone building, to which, lately, a new beautiful front has been finished, so that at present it has a most noble and elegant appearance. Here the princess Anne of Denmark resided, at the time she was out of favour with King William.

At *Hounslow* the road branches off to the south-west, crossing the heath at Hounslow, which is very extensive, and surrounded by many handsome houses. This heath is remarkable for the number of robberies committed on it, and for being the place where King James II. encamped his forces to over-awe the City of London and his Protestant subjects.

Near which, by the side of this road, is *Hanworth House and Park*, which was antiently a royal seat. The fields round here are esteemed so fruitful in corn, and that of the best sort, especially about *Heston*, that Mr. *Camden* says, our Kings made peculiar choice of its wheat flower for their bread.

At *Whitton*, near Hounslow-heath, is the seat of the Duke of *Argyle's*, which is a handsome building, surrounded by a garden. In a fine well-proportioned room, on the ground floor, is a fine Chinese pagoda of mother of pearl, of exquisite workmanship, with a curious collection of china at the upper end. In a room adjoining to this is a curious collection of Butterflies and other insects; besides drawings of birds, fishes and fruits, colour-
ed

ed and highly finished. On each side of the great room is a long gallery, where are all the instruments which the Duke uses in his mechanical and chymical experiments, and along the opposite side are a set of admirable drawings. On an eminence in the garden is a round tower, which contains two rooms, one over the other. Here are some curious chairs invented by the Duke. Also a Chinese instrument of copper called a Gong. It is almost like a dish, which, on being struck with a stick, bound over with packthread, gives a clear, full and harmonious sound, which vibrates a long time, and gradually dies away. In one part of the garden is a fine collection of exotics, and from the mount on which the tower stands, being cut into an arch, contracts the prospect, and forms a very striking point of view from the farthest part of the garden.

We find nothing more remarkable on the western road in Middlesex, except the market-town of Stanes, which stands on the borders of this county, pleasantly situated by the Thames, over which it has a wooden bridge: the name of this town is derived from the Saxon, STANA, which signifies a stone; because here was anciently a boundary stone set up to mark the extent of the City of London's jurisdiction upon the river. This town has several good inns, is well inhabited, and is a lordship belonging to the crown.

From Brentford a road strikes off to the south which leads to *Hampton Court*, to which we shall make an excursion, as it would be an unpardonable omission to forget it. This is an extreme pleasant and agreeable road, passing through the villages of *Isleworth*, *Twickenham* and *Teddington*, which stands near the River Thames, and are crowded with elegant houses and gardens. The Church of *Twickenham* merits the traveller's observation, which is a

modern building, of the Doric order, and may vie with any country church in England. In the park is a beautiful seat built by Mr. *James Johnston*, who was principal Secretary of State for Scotland. It is built exactly after the model of the country seats in Lombardy, being of two galleries, with rooms going off on each side. The front looks towards the Thames, and the gardens are laid out in good taste.

At *Cross Deep*, near *Twickenham*, is the seat of Mr. *Hindley*, known by the name of the *Earl of Radnor's villa*, the situation of this house is admirable, having an open prospect of the adjacent country, with a fine view of the river. This house is ornamented abundantly, and the gallery which runs the whole length of the building, contains a number of paintings by eminent hands: indeed the rooms in general are small, but they boast a taste and elegance, which are equalled by few of their size.

Though the gardens are not of equal situation with the house, as there is not a single view from them, except that of the river, through a passage, his lordship cut under the road, to make a communication to his garden, from the fine lawn behind his house, yet the Cold Bath deserves peculiar notice. It is a small building, erected upon the river, with an alcove at each end; one of which contains the water, and is adorned with the finest shell-work; and a perpetual rill of water drops with an agreeable murmur of many little streams, into the Bath; in the other alcove is a handsome side-board, and the middle is a pretty square room, adorned with pictures. This inscription, taken from the sixth satire of *Horace*, is wrote over the water alcove.

“ Hoc

“ Hoc erat in votis —
 “ Hortus ubi, & tecto vicinus jugis aqua fons.”

The retreat of that eminent Poet Mr. *Pope*, is now in the possession of *Wellbore Ellis, Esq.* the description of the Garden and Grotto we shall give from his own words, in one of his letters to Mr. *Blount*.

— “ Let no access of any distrust make you think of me differently in a cloudy day from what you do in the most sunshiny weather. Let the young ladies be assured I make nothing new in my gardens without wishing to see the print of their fairy steps in every part of them. I have put the last hand to my works of this kind, in happily finishing the subterraneous way and grotto: I there found a spring of the clearest water which falls in a perpetual rill, that echoes through the cavern day and night. From the river Thames, you see through my arch up a walk of the wilderness, to a kind of open temple, wholly composed of shells in the rustic manner; and from that distance, under the temple you look down through a sloping arcade of trees, and see the sails on the river passing suddenly and vanishing, as through a perspective glass. When you shut the doors of this grotto, it becomes on the instant, from a luminous room, a *Camera obscura*; on the walls of which all objects of the river, hills, woods and boats, are forming a moving picture in their visible radiations: and when you have a mind to light it up, it affords you a very different scene: it is finished with shells interperfed with pieces of looking-glass in angular forms; and in the cieling is a star of the same material, at which when a lamp (of an orbicular figure of thin alabaster) is hung in the middle, a thousand rays glitter, and are reflected over the place.

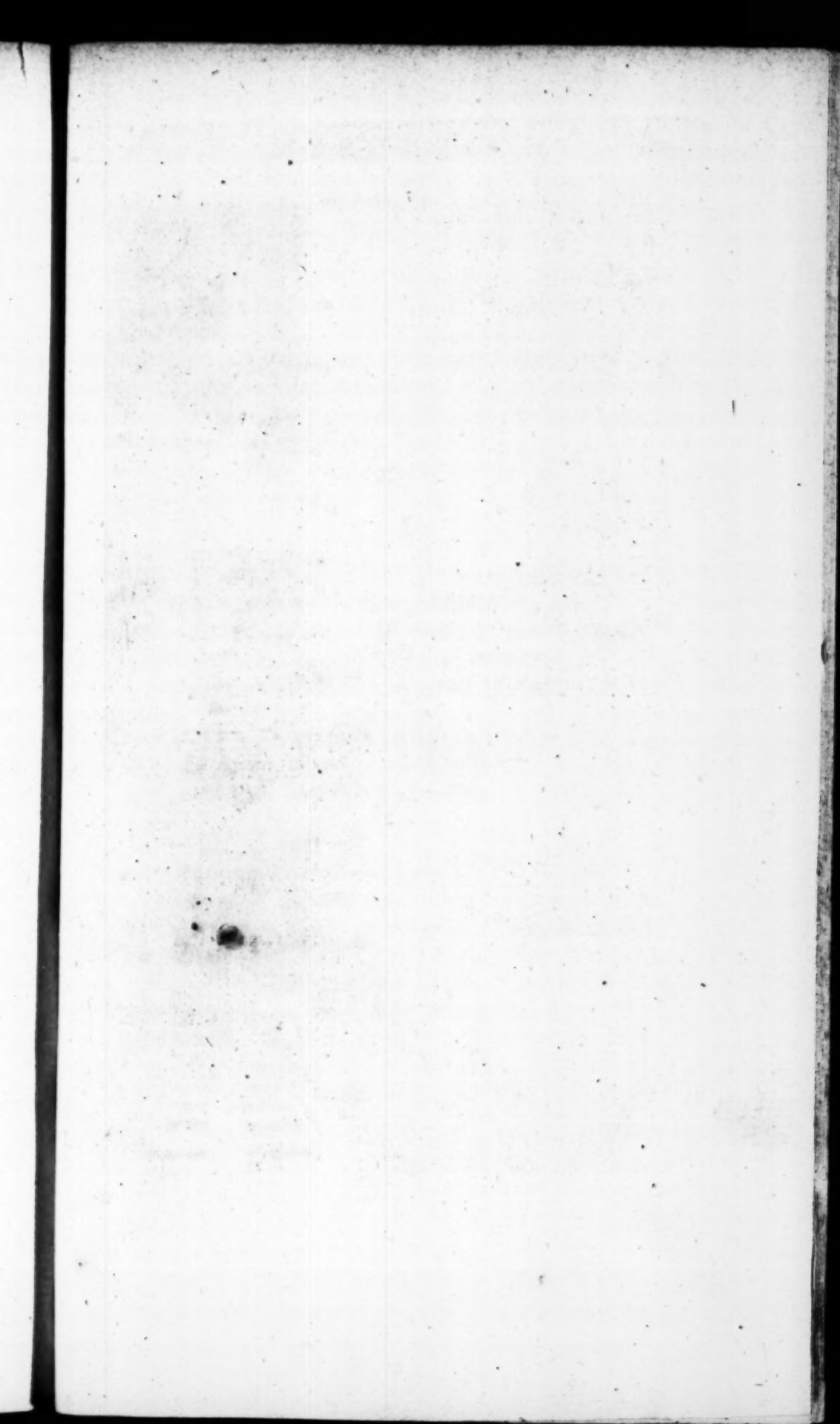
place. There are connected to this grotto, by a narrower passage two porches, one towards the river of smooth stones full of light, and open; the other toward the garden shaddowed with trees, rough with shells, flints, and iron ore. The bottom is paved of simple pebble, as is also the adjoining walk up the wilderness to the temple, in the natural taste, agreeing not ill with the little dripping murmur, and the aquatic idea of the whole place. It wants nothing to complete it but a good statue with an inscription, like that beautiful antique one, which you know I am so fond of,

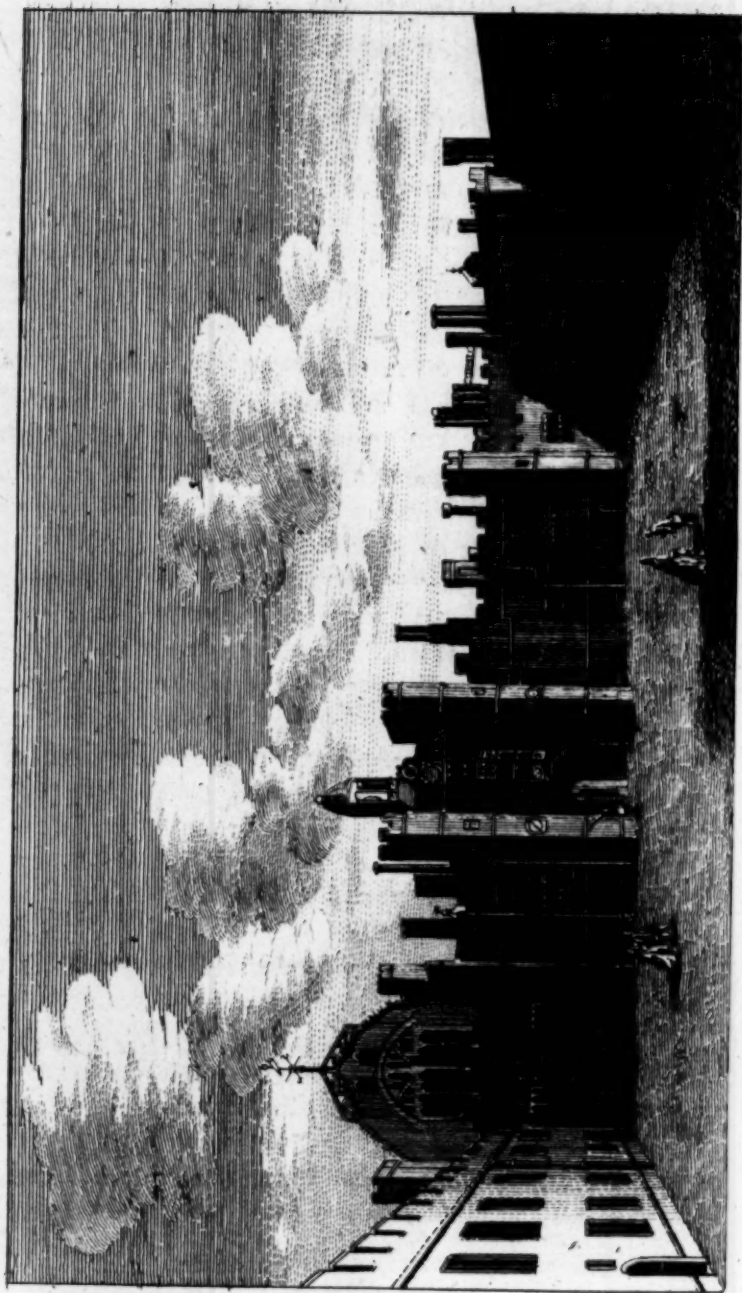
- “ Hujus Nympha loci, sacri custodia fontis,
 “ Dormio, dum blandæ sentio murmur aquæ.
 “ Parce meum, quisquis tangis cava marmora,
 “ somnum
 “ Rumpere; si bibas, sibi lavere, tace.
 “ *Nymph of the grot, these sacred springs I keep,*
 “ *And to the murmur of these waters sleep;*
 “ *Ab spare my slumbers, gently tread the cave!*
 “ *And drink in silence, or in silence lave!*

“ You’ll think I have been very poetical in this description, but it is pretty near the truth. I wish you were here to bear testimony how little it owes to art, either the place itself, or the image I give of it.” I am, &c.”

I have read this author’s writings with peculiar pleasure, but the two single lines, inscribed on an obelisk this author erected in commemoration of his mother, I think as deserving of praise as any of his works, it marks that filial duty this poet was famed for, and pathetically expresses in a few words, the unfeigned grief he felt when he lost his parent.

Ah!





Hampton Court

“ Ah! Editha, Matrum Optima,
 “ Mulierum Amantissima, Vale !

After you have passed Teddington is *Bushey Park*, the residence of Lord *North*, who is appointed Ranger of it by his Majesty, and at a small distance from it is the palace of

Hampton Court, most delightfully situate on the north bank of the river Thames. This noble building, which is chiefly of brick, was began about the year 1511, by *Cardinal Wolsey*, and finished on the 18th of June, 1526. When the politic prelate finding his ostentation had created much envy*, prudently made a present of it to King Henry VIII. who in return suffered him to live in his palace of Richmond. The King greatly enlarged the palace ; so that it then consisted of five spacious courts, though at present there are only three, which were so universally admired, both by natives and foreigners, that *Grotius* speaks of it in a very sublime manner in some Latin verses, where he declares that the confession of a traveller, after he had viewed all the palaces in the world, would be

Ibi Regis, hic habitare Deos !

i. e.

There Kings, but here the Gods do dwell !

The following description of this place is given by *Hentzner*, who saw it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth ;

* The edifice and furniture were exceeding sumptuous and magnificent. Besides the costly hangings of the apartments, there were two hundred and eighty silk beds for the reception of strangers, and every place shone with gold and silver plate.

“ The

Hampton Court

“ The chief area (says he) is paved with square stones; in its center is a fountain that throws up water, covered with a gilt crown, on the top of which is a statue of Justice, supported by columns of black and white marble. The chapel of this palace is most splendid; in which the Queen’s closet is quite transparent, having its windows of crystal. We were led into two chambers called the Presence, or Chamber of audience, which shone with tapestry of gold and silver, and silk of different colours: under the canopy of state, embroidered in pearl, *Vivat Henricus Octavus*: here is besides, a small chapel, richly hung with tapestry, where the Queen performs her devotions. In the bedchamber, the bed was covered with very costly coverlids of silk. At no great distance from this room we were shewn a bed, the tester of which was worked by Anne Bolyn, and presented by her to her husband Henry VIII. All the other rooms, being very numerous, are adorned with tapestry of gold, silver and velvet; in some of which were woven history pieces; in others Turkish and American dresses; all extremely natural.

“ In the hall are these curiosities; a very clear looking-glass, ornamented with columns and little images of alabaster; a portrait of Henry VI. brother to Queen Elizabeth; the true portrait of Lucretia; a picture of the battle of Pavia; the history of Christ’s passion, carved in mother of pearl; the portrait of Mary Queen of Scots; the picture of Ferdinand, prince of Spain, and Philip his son; that of Henry VIII. under which was placed the Bible, curiously written upon parchment; an artificial sphere; several musical instruments. In the tapestry are represented negroes riding upon elephants; the bed on which Edward VI. is said to have been born, and where his mother, Jane Seymour, died in childbed. In one chamber were several

veral excessive rich tapestries, which are hung up when the Queen gives audience to foreign Ambassadors; there were numbers of cushions ornamented with gold and silver; many counterpanes and coverlids of beds lined with ermine. In short, all the walls of the palace shine with gold and silver. Here is, besides a certain cabinet called Paradise, where, besides, that every thing glitters so with gold, silver and jewels, as to dazzle ones eyes, there is a musical instrument made all of gold, except the strings. Afterwards we were led into the gardens, which are most pleasant."

The description of the palace in its present state, is as follows; passing through a large pair of brick gates, adorned with the lion and unicorn, holding the British arms and trophies of war; you enter the palace yard, on each side of which are the stables and other out offices. The building consists of three courts, or quadrangles, the first of which you enter through a portal from the palace yard, this portal was built of brick by Cardinal Wolsey, but having fallen to decay, was taken down and rebuilt within these few years, pretty much in its antient form. Over the great gate, which leads to the second quadrangle, is a beautiful astronomical clock, made by the celebrated Mr. *Tompion*, on which are curiously represented, the twelve signs of the Zodiac, with the rising and setting of the sun, the various phases of the moon, and other ornaments and indexes of Time. On the left hand of this quadrangle, is the great old hall, in which, by command of the late Queen, a theatre was erected wherein it was intended, that two plays should have been acted every week, during the time the court continued here; but Mr. *Colley Cibber* observes, that only seven plays were performed in it, by the comedians, from Drury-lane, the summer when it was raised; and one afterwards
for

for the Duke of Lorrain, Duke of Germany. The top of this hall, with its large Gothic window, appears in the view towards the left-hand, and over the other buildings. On the opposite side of this quadrangle is a stone colonade of fourteen columns and two pilasters of the Ionic order, the columns in couplets, built by *Sir Christopher Wren*. From this you pass into the third court, or quadrangle, in which are the royal apartments, built of brick and stone, by King William III. who was a great admirer of this place, and made great additions to it. Though the beautiful Cartoons of *Raphael*, and some other paintings, have been removed from here, yet the apartments, which are noble, are still well adorned with a great number of pictures, by the most eminent masters.

Here is a Park and Gardens, about three miles in circumference, and the garden, on the south side, is sunk ten feet to give a view from the apartments to the river. The gardens are laid out in the old taste, and there are a number of statues, vases, gravel and green walks, and it is separated from the park by an iron ballustrade.

In the year 1647, King Charles was a sort of prisoner at large here, but doubting the sincerity of the parliament and army, who were both at variance at that time; and fearing his life was in danger, on the 11th of November, he escaped to *Titchfield House*.

In the town of Hampton, is the country retreat of Mr. *Garrick*, which is hid from view by a high wall. It is an exceeding pleasant spot, and the house fitted up with that elegance and taste, in which that great genius excels. In the garden is the temple of *Shakespeare*; it is a brick building, in the form of a dome, with a handsome porch, supported by four pillars. Opposite to the entrance, in a large niche, stands a beautiful statue
of

of the poet, as large as life, at his desk, in a thoughtful attitude. This figure was carved by that masterly sculptor, Mr. Roubillac, and is like the rest of his performances, inimitable.

Marble Hill, in this neighbourhood, is the seat of the *Earl of Buckingham*; formerly it belonged to the Countess of Suffolk. This neat building which is painted white, and situated on a fine lawn, open to the river, takes its name from its marble appearance, having on each side a beautiful grove of chefnut-trees, besides a very pleasant garden with two grottos, from the smallest of which there is a fine view of Richmond Hill.

Mr. Barlow's house at *Twickenham*; Horace Walpole's, Esq. and Mrs. Clive's and Mrs. Pritchard's houses at *Strawberry-Hill*, are delightfully situated and elegantly furnished. Mrs. Pritchard's house is likewise known by the name of Ragman's Castle, its original builder.

The noble seat of the late *Earl of Burlington*, at *Chiswick*, no great distance from Turnham-Green, on this road, is worth viewing; the villa erected by his lordship, after part of the old house was burnt down, is esteemed as beautiful and elegant a building as any in England, and we may with great justice say in Europe. The front of the house is noble, and strikes the eye of the spectator with pleasure and surprise. On the sides of a noble flight of stone steps, by which you ascend to the house, are the figures of Inigo Jones and Palladio, and the portico is supported by fine fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, with exceeding rich cornice, frieze and architrave; though the front towards the garden is not so abundantly ornamented as the other, yet it has a bold and grand appearance, and the simplicity of this and the side front, towards the serpentine river, has a very pleasing effect.

On each side of the court before the front, are yew hedges in pannels, with termini placed at proper distances, and the white building is finely contrasted, by the dark shade of two rows of those solemn evergreens, the cedars of Libanus, which are placed in the front; this court, which is gravelled, and kept always very neat, is of a proportionable size to the structure.

It will not be consistent with the limits of our plan to describe the many capital pictures and ornaments that adorn the rooms of this building; the cielings are richly gilt and painted, and the whole finished with the utmost taste and elegance, and are a monument of his lordship's sublime fancy and genius.

The gardens are also laid out with equal elegance. When you descend from the house, you enter on a lawn of grass, planted with clumps of evergreen trees, between which are two rows of large stone vases; at the ends next the house, are two fine wolves in stone, by Mr. Scheidmaker; at the farther end are two large lions, and to terminate the view, are three fine antique statues, which were dug up in Adrian's garden at Rome, with stone seats, between each; and on the back of the statues is a close plantation of evergreens, which terminates the prospect.

On the right hand as you go from the house, you look through an open grove of forest-trees, to the orangery; which is separated from the lawn by a fausse, to secure the orange-trees, from being injured by persons who are admitted to walk in the garden; so that they are seen as perfectly as if the trees were placed on the lawn, and when the orange trees are in flower, the scent is diffused over the whole lawn, to the house.

On the left hand you have an easy slope of grass down to the *Serpentine River*, on the side of which are clumps of evergreens, which make agreeable
breaks

breaks to the eye, between which the water is seen; and at the farther end is a peep into an inclosure, where is an obelisk and a Roman temple, with grass slopes, and a circular piece of water in the middle.

Through the wilderness, adjoining to this lawn, are three strait avenues, terminated by three different buildings; and within the quarters are serpentine walks, through which you may walk near a mile in constant shade.

On each side the Serpentine River are grass walks, which follow the turns of the river, and on the right hand of the river is a building, which is the exact model of the portico of Covent-Garden Church; and on the left hand is a wilderness, which is laid out in regular walks, and over the river in the middle part, is a Palladian bridge of wood.

From a handsome terras, (which was raised by the earth that came out of the river) you have a prospect of the adjacent country; and when the tide is up, you see the Thames, with the boats and barges passing, which moving scene greatly enlivens the prospect. In short, this garden has such a store and variety of beauties, that is not perhaps to be found assembled together in any other of the same size.

From this spot we shall follow the winding course of the river; in our return to the metropolis, the first plan that we shall stop to take notice of, is *Fulham*, where the Danes encamped in 879: it is situated on the banks of the river Thames, and is only remarkable for its wooden bridge across the river to Putney; in passing and repassing which, each passenger pays a toll. Here are many fine seats about this village, particularly the elegant palace of the Bishop of London.

The next village we reach, is *Chelsea*, where is a wooden bridge, lately erected across the river to
Battersea,

Battersea, by Lord Spencer; every person likewise pays a toll on passing and re-passing this bridge. In Chelsea church-yard, are deposited the remains of Sir Hans Sloane; the urn erected to his memory is worthy the observation of the curious; the snakes twisting around it, are reckoned exceedingly fine carved: it is placed very conspicuous by the side of the road, and fronts the Thames; but the most remarkable building in this village, is

Chelsea Hospital. Which was erected in the room of a college, which was designed by King James I. for students in divinity, and who were to make it their whole study and business to oppose the church of Rome; the historian, Mr. Camden, was appointed a fellow of this college, which was incorporated by the name of King James's College; but not being able to raise sufficient contributions to finish this building, it lay neglected, with only an eighth of the model built, till the Restoration, when King Charles II. gave it to the Royal Society, which he erected for promoting natural knowledge; but they did nothing to it, and conveyed it to his Majesty, who then began the present Royal Hospital, which was continued by King James II. and was finished and furnished by King William and Queen Mary.

This structure was built by Sir Christopher Wren, and is one of the best foundations of its kind in the world. Before the front of the building is a large square, with grass plots and gravel walks; the front towards the Thames is exceedingly beautiful and regular, with a fine gallery, supported by stone pillars, and handsome gardens leading to the river; on one side of the front is the chapel, and on the other the hall, with a noble pavilion betwixt them. The two sides, or wings, which are four stories high, are divided into wards or galleries, two in each story, containing each twenty-six distinct apartments, for maimed

maimed and wounded soldiers. In the area, which opens to the river, is a most curious statue of King Charles II. in brass, placed upon a marble pedestal. The pensioners, which are very numerous, wear red coats lined with blue, perform duty as in a garrison, and are provided with cloaths, diet, cleanly lodging, washing, fire, and one day's pay in every week for their expences. Every person admitted must prove that he has been disabled in the service of the crown, or has served twenty years in the king's army. The vast charges of this hospital are defrayed, by one day's pay in a year, from every officer and soldier; which amounts to an immense sum, especially in the time of war.

Near this hospital is the *Physic Garden*, belonging to the Apothecaries Company in London; this garden is the most capital of its kind in England, and was brought to great perfection, under the skilful management of the late ingenious botanist, Mr. Philip Miller, F. R. S. The ground was given for the above purpose by Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. and in the garden is a statue of the donor, with an inscription on the pedestal, expressing their gratitude.

In this village, not far from the hospital, are *Ranelagh Gardens*, a place of amusement and dissipation; here is a fine rotunda, resembling the pantheon at Rome; this is a spacious structure, having two rows of windows above the attic story, and two ranges of seats within that will hold a thousand people; the portals are extremely grand, having the appearance of ancient triumphal arches, and forty-eight boxes in a double row, with suitable pilasters between them. In the middle of the amphitheatre, a magnificent orchestra rises to the roof, from which there hangs down several great chrystal branches. In the evening, when the room is illuminated, the spectator is struck with amazement and pleasure

pleasure on his entrance, his mind is elevated, he thinks himself in an enchanted palace, surrounded with all the luxury of an eastern court.

I must here beg leave to remark, that so many places of entertainment in and about this great metropolis, are a great injury to the wealth and commerce, which the citizens of London *formerly* prided themselves in; for the great, and those born with opulent fortunes, who require not the aid of industry for their support, it may in some measure be allowed; but it is no uncommon thing to see the citizen neglect his shop, leave his counter to negligent servants, and appear at these places of dissipation, with a bag-wig and sword. As this is truly the case, it is pity that our British legislature does not take more notice of these grand evils, by checking them before they arrive at too great a height, and prevent the British empire from sinking under an overflow of luxury, and its glorious liberty from being carried away by dissipation and licentiousness.

In order to avoid confusion in our progress through the different counties, and to continue the regularity we have already proceeded with, we shall survey the different counties as they are laid down in the Circuits, which England is divided into, which are six. *Viz.*

The Home Circuit,	The Norfolk Circuit,
The Oxford Circuit,	The Midland Circuit,
The Western Circuit,	The Northern Circuit.

But first for the HOME CIRCUIT,
Which includes the following five counties: HERTFORDSHIRE, ESSEX, KENT, SURRY, and SUSSEX, each of which we shall give the description of in the rotation they are set down, and we will exert our utmost endeavours to avoid the omission of any the most minute curiosity that we think of sufficient moment

moment to claim the notice and observation of the curious traveller and intelligent reader: we shall therefore, with as much brevity and perspicuity as possible, trace whatever is remarkable in the county of *Hertfordshire*.

☞ *We beg leave to remind our Readers, that Middlesex being the Seat of the supreme Court of Judicature, is the reason we have described it separate from the Circuits.*

no want to claim in the
county of Middlesex: we shall
therefore, with a view to
justice, leave the matter to
the Court.



It is a fact that the
County of Middlesex is
the most populous of
the counties of the
Kingdom.